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Reciprocity with Canada Assured

The United States Senate passed the Canadian reciprocity bill on July 22, after an exhaustive and earnest debate. Most of the Republican "insurgents" voted against it, most of the "regular" Republicans for it, but the Democratic minority almost solidly supported the measure, as the Democratic majority had done in the House. The President has publicly recognized his obligation to the Democrats in Congress; without their co-operation the bill would have been defeated. It is not often that the President of one party thanks and gives credit for consistent, wise action and "high politics" to the leaders and representatives of the "opposition," but the truth is that most of our vital and great questions have ceased to be party questions. The passage of the reciprocity bill by Congress is the victory of the President, who boldly championed it even when threatened with defeat for renomination, and of public and business sentiment.

It is true that the farmers were and are divided on the question, many of them fearing that reciprocity of the kind embodied in the measure would injure them. Insurgent Republicans from agricultural states shared this fear or felt that it was their duty to give their constituents the benefit of any doubt that might exist as to the effect of reciprocity. We shall know in a year or two whether these fears and doubts were reasonable; the weight of scientific and economic authority seems to be that the measure will benefit

the consumers and manufacturers without materially injuring the farmers. It may be possible, in the near future, to extend and improve the agreement with Canada, to lower or remove duties that are paid by the farmers on the commodities they purchase, and thus render it less "one-sided." The United States was ready to offer complete free trade to Canada; it was the Dominion that raised objections to this and insisted on limiting the agreement in various directions. A few years may suffice to produce a general conviction on both sides of the line that Canada and the United States are industrially one community, parts of the same field, although political and sentimental reasons may for ages, if not forever, prevent any other union between them.

The provisions of the bill have heretofore been set forth briefly in these pages. It may be repeated here that what the agreement will do when ratified by Canada and put into effect is this: It will put on the free list of both countries grain, vegetables, cattle, horses, sheep and swine; it will do the same thing for fresh water fish and for dried, smoked and salt fish; it will lower duties considerably on fresh meats, canned vegetables, flour, maple sugar, etc.; it will place lumber on the free list and reduce duties on laths and shingles. Articles to the value of about \$42,000,000 are affected by the agreement.

Perhaps the moral value of the reciprocity treaty will exceed its material value. It marks a great advance toward closer, better and friendlier relations between the United States and Canada. It emphasizes the truth that trade must henceforth be freer, at least among nations that maintain the same standard of living and the same degree of social and industrial civilization.

In Canada, as here, the opposition to reciprocity has been formidable and bitter. Imperialists and conservatives have fought it tooth and nail. But while delay is probable the final approval of reciprocity by the Dominion parliament is considered certain.

Parcels Post Next

The postal savings banks are an accomplished fact. Many new banks have been opened in the last two months, and while the depositors are not numerous, there is no reason to doubt the eventual success of the system. The foreign elements need to be educated to use these facilities, and the process will require time. What next in the postal service, many ask? Some advocate one-cent letter postage; a commission is investigating second class rates and rates on magazine advertising; but the probability is that the next important reform will be a general parcels post. The farmers, through their organizations and press, are demanding a parcels post; progressive newspapers are supporting the demand on the ground that the postal service ought to be made as serviceable as possible to the man who lives in the country and does not enjoy the facilities of the urban and suburban population. Why, it is asked, should not "rural delivery" include the delivery of such packages and parcels as a farmer may order from a city department store or similar establishment? To patronize the express companies is to pay heavy charges. These companies are to be thoroughly investigated by the commerce commission; complaints against their rates, classifications and methods have come from every part of the country, and are but too well-founded. True the express companies recently announced reductions in their charges, but are the reductions sufficient? At any rate, it is held that there is no reason why the postal service should not compete with them or displace them entirely in the business of carrying parcels of average weight.

The present laws and regulations in regard to parcel carrying by the postoffice are full of anomalies and grotesque discriminations. The rate is sixteen cents a pound, but the limit is four pounds. Under international treaties parcels up to eleven pounds can be sent to points in the United States from remote foreign places at eight cents a pound. Tea, for example, can be sent by mail from Hongkong to Chi-

cago or Boston for less than it would cost to send it from Boston to Chicago. Our express companies, it is said, will carry parcels under contract with British postal authorities from New York to San Francisco for one-fifth the price they charge Americans for the same distance.

Opposition to the parcels post comes from country store keepers, traveling salesmen, jobbers who deal with small stores in towns and villages, and like interests. It is feared that the parcels post would give the large mail-order houses a monopoly of the business that is now divided and "de-populate" country towns. The objection that the parcels post is "paternalistic" is also heard, although not so insistently as some years ago. It is the duty of Congress to consider all legitimate interests and act in accordance with the greatest good of the greatest number. It is probable, however, that even the country dealers and the traveling salesmen would not be seriously affected by a parcels post. They may even reap benefit from it. Experimental parcels post legislation may be expected at an early day. A precedent for small and tentative beginnings will be found in the postal savings bank legislation.



"The Declaration of London"

After much violent controversy the British House approved the Declaration of London, so-called, which embodies a new set of rules for the guidance of national and international prize courts, rules covering the treatment of ships and their cargoes during hostilities between any two or more powers. The declaration was drawn up by delegates from England, Germany, France, the United States, and all other important powers, and it was intended to supplant and improve the Declaration of Paris, which abolished privateering and effected other progressive changes regarding property at sea in times of war. The great question was whether England herself would finally ratify the declaration, since her delegates had made some concessions to the

other powers and many Englishmen feared that these concessions would weaken Britain as a naval power.

The controversy raged furiously over these two major points:—Can England afford to accept a rule that food-stuffs carried in neutral bottoms may be seized by an enemy when they are consigned to or intended for the army and navy of a belligerent? Would not this rule "deliver England into the hands of Germany" in the event of war with that country? "Starvation, not invasion, is England's peril," cried Mr. Balfour, the tory leader, at a mass meeting, and hundreds of experts, including admirals, supported him. Germany would destroy ships carrying food to England and take her chances with any international prize court, they said, and thus England, which depends on American, Canadian and other foreign food supplies so largely, would be starved into submission.

The other vital question related to the authoritative definition of "contraband of war." At present each nation settles for itself what it will treat as contraband. The Declaration classifies articles into absolute contraband, conditional contraband and free or legitimate commerce when carried under neutral flags.

The British government submitted the question of approving the Declaration to the colonial or imperial conference which was held just before the coronation and that body unanimously indorsed it. This was a great moral victory of the government. The British colonies would not favor anything that really imperilled the safety of the mother country. The truth is, the Declaration marks a notable advance toward justice and uniformity. It embodies the American contention as to property at sea during war, though not completely. England has a powerful navy to protect her commerce and but little of her foodstuffs is carried in foreign bottoms. Should any enemy of her wantonly attack neutral ships on the pretext that they carry contraband of war powers like the United States would most vigorously

protest. The whole purpose of the new Declaration is to make commerce freer and property safer at sea in time of war, and all neutral powers would be particularly interested in preventing abuse of the rules by a belligerent.

The International Prize Court that is to be established will be a great benefit to all civilized nations, and it will no doubt gradually be transformed into a permanent tribunal of arbitration, in harmony with the idea of Secretary Knox. The fear of some British Tories that the court would be dominated by "Latins" and reactionaries is fantastic. International law is the law of conscience and reason, and it grows slowly because selfish national interests and might frequently oppose desirable reforms. International courts invariably display a high sense of responsibility and impartiality.



Fight on Medical Quackery and Fraud

The pure food and pure drugs act, the Supreme Court decided some time ago, was directed only against adulteration, misbranding and deceit touching the quality of commodities, ingredients of compounds, and the like, and did not cover fraud or wild misrepresentation regarding alleged "curative properties" of medicines, mixtures and remedies. Many prosecutions had been instituted against advertisers of fraudulent "cures" and much good had been accomplished when this decision put an end to the campaign against quackery. President Taft promptly sent a message to Congress urging an amendment of the act in question that should unmistakably apply to "claims" and "promises" for which there is no possible foundation and the sole purpose of which is to raise false hopes in the afflicted and sick, to sell worthless and often injurious and dangerous stuff and fill the pockets of unscrupulous men.

No doubt such legislation might conceivably go too far and violate the right of free expression of opinion. It is impossible, in a free country, to regulate the language and

tone of advertisers, to require of them strict veracity and restrained phrases. All kinds of men make all sorts of claims for the things they have to offer, and the public makes allowances for bias, enthusiasm, zeal, humor. But large and extravagant claims are one thing, and fraud is another. To advertise sure cures for cancer, for example, is cruel and dishonest. What is proposed is legislation against plain and notorious fraud in advertisements of patent medicines and of "cures." To this there should be no objection legally, as there is none morally.

The United States has been called the paradise of quacks and charlatans. Other countries have their humbugs and cheats, but advertising is not developed with them as it is with us, and to see hundreds of absurd, dishonest, vulgar advertisements is to receive a most painful impression of the national character and moral level.

At the same time it is true, as candid physicians have been pointing out, that the medical profession is not without responsibility—and opportunity—in the premises. It has made a secret and mystery of the art of healing; drugs have been given with an air of miracle-working and patients have not been taken into proper confidence. Education of the public in medicine, preventive and curative, should be encouraged by the profession in every way. Darkness and ignorance breed charlatanism and fraud.



Anglo-Chinese Opium Agreement

Of interest and benefit to the whole civilized world is the recent agreement between England, India and China regarding the suppression of the fatal opium traffic. There was a time when England, as her own best men have courageously said, forced opium on China, for the sake of revenue, at the cannon's mouth; "the opium war" is mentioned by historians and referred to by publicists. But a different spirit is abroad, and even international diplomacy is deeply affected by it.

For years the good faith of China in restricting the cultivation of the poppy has been doubted, for Chinese officials are skilled in the evasion of laws and the nullification of agreements. But there is the testimony of British and other consuls that since 1907, when China agreed to reduce home production of the drug in order to curtail the importation of Indian opium, much progress has been made. It is claimed that home production has been reduced between 60 and 80 per cent. At any rate, it became the duty of England to co-operate with China and sacrifice to the Indian government the revenue which is estimated at about \$15,000,000. The imperial treasury may make a contribution toward meeting this loss, which would constitute a striking proof of disinterestedness and moral advance.

The essential provisions of the opium agreement are as follows:

1. China shall annually diminish the production of opium proportionately with the Indian export until its extinction in 1917.
2. Recognizing China's successful prohibition of the use of opium, Great Britain agrees that the Indian importation into China shall cease earlier if the native production ceases.
3. Indian opium shall not be conveyed into those provinces which furnish proofs of local suppression, providing that Shanghai and Canton are the last ports to be closed.
4. Great Britain shall be granted facilities for and the right of investigating the diminution.
5. China shall have similar rights of investigating the sales and packing of opium in India.
6. China undertaking to levy a uniform tax on Chinese opium, Great Britain agrees to a consolidated import tax of 530 taels per chest.
7. China shall forthwith remove the provincial restrictions upon the wholesale sale of Indian opium, and shall not permit further taxation at the port of entry, otherwise Great Britain may suspend or terminate the agreement.
8. The Indian exports shall not exceed 30,600 chests in 1911, and shall be reduced by 5,100 chests annually. These chests shall be numbered and sealed.

The determination of China to get rid of the opium habit, which is as demoralizing as it is physically detrimental, is striking proof of modernization and civilization. It is to be hoped that nothing will happen to suggest or justify an abrogation or serious modification of the agreement.

Drift in National Politics

In less than a year the presidential convention will be held and national tickets nominated by the leading parties. The pre-convention campaign is already in progress, and there is much talk regarding "timber" and "possibilities." But several facts stand out most plainly and significantly. Within the last several months, by common consent of impartial observers, two correlative tendencies have challenged notice—namely, the steady and rapid advance of President Taft in public esteem and favor, with the disappearance of formidable opposition to his renomination, and the loss of ground by the Republican insurgents.

Mr. Taft is now more popular than ever before, and he owes the remarkable change to several things, particularly to his vigorous and fearless championship of universal arbitration, of reciprocity with Canada, of economy and reform, and of pacific and dignified diplomacy. Among the farmers there is, it is true, considerable hostility to the Canadian reciprocity measure. But business interests generally favor it, while professional men and progressive thinkers have from the outset commended it with enthusiasm on moral, social and industrial grounds. There is a feeling abroad that Mr. Taft is not only a very good "progressive," but that he has displayed marked courage and independence, and that his refusal to "play politics" or consider the effect of any policy on his political future ensure his nomination next year.

Among the insurgents there is a movement for the nomination of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, the "original radical," but there is little interest in that movement in the rank and file. Here and there insurgent clubs are indorsing President Taft, while some independent and progressive papers have been saying that he is a better progressive than any one of the insurgents who have been opposing reciprocity with Canada.

Aside from reciprocity there has been nothing to emphasize Republican division or to feed the insurgent cause.

The House is no longer ruled by a "czar;" conservation is the accepted policy; the most doubtful of the Alaskan cases have been disposed of in a way to insure equality of opportunity and control of national assets in the national interest; the reform policies are everywhere in the ascendant. The Republican conservatives and "reactionaries" are no longer in the saddle. Even in the Senate the balance of power is now held by the group of Republican insurgents.

In the Democratic party exceptional harmony has prevailed. The House Democrats have given a good account of themselves, have co-operated with the Republican President, have displayed moderation and prudence in legislation concerning the tariff, and have put through several attractive and reformatory measures of a general character. As regards presidential "possibilities," the party is unusually rich at this time. Governor Wilson of New Jersey and Governor Harmon of Ohio are regarded as the leading candidates for the presidential nomination, although one section opposes Wilson as being too impressionable and radical and another section declares Harmon too cautious and conservative. Speaker Champ Clark has his boomers and friends, and so has Governor Marshall of Indiana. Mr. Bryan is not "out of the race," and there are those that predict he will announce his candidacy before long.

The question before the country is which of the parties and respective groups of leaders are the more progressive and conservative. Reaction is not feared anywhere; continued advance along political and economic lines is absolutely certain.



Population in Ireland and Scotland

According to British census returns, the population of Ireland at this time is about 4,382,000. Since 1891, the year of the last previous enumeration, there has been an actual loss of 76,824 people, or 1.7 per cent. That this loss—albeit not a heavy one—should have occurred, is matter for com-

ment and surprise. In the last several years Ireland has enjoyed considerable prosperity and advance—partly on account of the land-purchase legislation abolishing landlordism and returning the land to the cultivators, and partly on account of coöperation, improved methods of agriculture and distribution, healthier political conditions. There were those who hoped that the steady decline of population in Ireland had at last been checked. It seems not, however. Emigration continues, and opportunities and prospects in Ireland still leave much to be desired.

But there is another way of looking at the census figures. The loss is slight, and the outward drift is slackening. In 1841, Ireland had a population of 8,175,124—nearly twice the present population. Famine, disorder, political strife, special legislation and bitter resistance thereto stimulated emigration on a scale which almost threatened depopulation. In one decade the loss was 750,000. For the decade ended in 1901 the loss was 252,000. Hence the small loss for the period covered by the recent enumeration is rather to be regarded as marking the turn of the tide. Henceforth gains may be expected instead of losses, especially if the other Irish problems awaiting solution receive happy and statesmanlike treatment.

Turning to Scotland, the gain for the same decade is only about 287,000—the smallest on record since the decade 1851-61. Scottish emigration has been increasing, largely on account of the opening of western Canada. The Irish prefer the United States, but the Scotsmen seem to be attracted by the prospects in the Dominion, the chance of improving their material conditions without giving up the British flag.

In the last two decades much land has gone out of cultivation in Scotland, having been converted into deer forests. This policy is to be terminated by land and other reform legislation advocated by the Liberal party. So far, however, the lords have prevented the enactment of laws encouraging

small holdings and the return to the land. The anti-veto bill now pending is regarded as the condition precedent to social reform in every part of the United Kingdom. It is merely the means to the end in view—and the end is economic and social, rather than political.



Monopoly—Where Do We Stand?

There will be no additional "trust" decision for some time. But no greater or more difficult and intricate cases than those of the oil and tobacco trusts can be conceived, and the decisions in these surely teach something—even if they do not teach and settle everything. Where, then, do we stand, nationally, with regard to trusts and monopolies? Is the situation likely to change, and will the people reap benefits? Will the movement toward combination be seriously affected; and, if so, with what results?

There are those who think that there will be no change and no advantage to the people as the result of the great decisions. The trusts will reorganize, or make a parade of reorganizing, and will continue their practices. The same interests will respectively control oil and tobacco; there will be no real competition, and consumers or small traders will suffer as before.

This, however, is a superficial view. The courts and government will not permit trifling and artful dodging. The Sherman act has been reinterpreted and the "light of reason" has been placed at the service of the combinations and their organizers and beneficiaries. They know—not, indeed, just what action is lawful and what action is unlawful, for there is still a borderland of doubt under the jurisdiction of the act—but that their methods must be "normal"—that is, ethical and fair—and their purposes reasonable. They may seek to acquire wealth by serving the public, offering good quality and low price, and if incidentally they drive competitors out of the field, they can plead that "business is business." But ruthless methods, espionage,

secret rebates, temporary and local underselling, efforts to establish a monopoly at any cost in order to abuse the power of monopoly by extortion and dictation—such things as these are plainly unlawful, as they are plainly immoral.

We revert to the principles of equity, of fair dealing, of the common law. We may talk about the "complexities of our industrial civilization," but the public confidence, if not the individual conscience, is aware that no complexity destroys the distinction between right and wrong. Juries and courts, in nine cases out of ten, have no difficulty in determining whether "restraint of trade" has been trivial, unavoidable, or whether it has been wrongful and predatory. The individual who is not sure whether a contemplated course is legal or illegal must take the consequences of his decision. He may be called to account and tried criminally, and a jury of his peers, of men of affairs, will pass on his conduct. "Guilt is personal" is now a favorite phrase in discussing corporate and trust responsibility, but guilt implies immoral, anti-social intent. The greedy, cruel, reckless trusts are controlled and managed by greedy, cruel, predatory individuals, and it is proper to punish the latter on evidence of wilful injury and aggression. It is not, however, in the long run, possible to enforce a technical statute which prohibits practices and acts regarded by the average man as normal or socially useful.

This, then, is the practical outcome of the trust decisions. The solution may not be permanent or complete; troublesome questions will arise, no doubt, with the continued advance of combination and coöperation. Ultimately, as has been said by deep thinkers, we may find it desirable to change our policy and permit or encourage monopolies while regulating them, limiting their earnings, and fixing the prices of their products. The policy now applied to public utilities, in short, may have to be applied to all necessities of life and monopolized industries generally. This is a problem for the future. Meantime the trust act has received an in-

fusion of vitality and become an intelligibly enforceable law for a great number and variety of combinations. More vigor is promised in its execution, and healthier commercial conditions, freer and wider opportunities should result.



Advance of Socialism in the United States

A phenomenon which challenges attention is the steady growth and noteworthy victories of Socialism in this country. Indifference to this movement is impossible. Magazine and newspaper writers are urging us to "prepare for Socialism" in one way or another. Those who share or sympathize with socialist teachings rejoice, while those who regard them as unsound or dangerous or unnatural view recent developments with apprehension and deep regret. But whatever the attitude, the matter requires real study. As a contributor to *The Atlantic* says, Socialism, nationally speaking, has had no ups and downs, no reverses, in this country. It has advanced without halting, and now the advance is rapid. We should ask ourselves what the movement means and portends. A few years ago it was dismissed as "un-American" and Utopian, and nothing more was said by practical people. But a mere catalogue of the achievements and successes of Socialism in the last few years renders the former attitude totally impossible.

The Socialists have a representative in Congress. They believe that they will elect several next year. They have members of state legislatures. They have mayors, aldermen, and other officers. Here is a list of gains in recent elections:

Victor, Col., the entire socialist ticket elected; Cold Creek, Col., three trustees; Butte, Mont., mayor, five aldermen, police judge, city treasurer; Walkerville, Mont., two or three aldermen; Helena, Mont., one councilman; Greenville, Mich., mayor, treasurer, alderman, constable, two supervisors; Flint, Mich., mayor, three of six aldermen, two or three school supervisors; South Frankfort, village president, assessor, clerk, two school trustees; Ten Strike, mayor; Wymore, Neb., mayor, treasurer, two councilmen; Red Cloud, mayor; Beatrice, mayor; North Platte, councilman, police judge; Havelock, police judge; Two Harbors, Mich., mayor,

four of seven aldermen; Brainard, three aldermen; Osage City, Kan., two aldermen; Girard, mayor; Fort Scott, city attorney, three councilmen; Rosedale, one councilman; Caldwell, Mo., mayor; Berkeley, Cal., mayor; Bell Plains, Ia., one councilman, mayor defeated by five votes; Colfax, one school supervisor, one councilman; Muscatine, two aldermen; Manitowoc, Wis., mayor; Green Bay, town chairman; Superior, two aldermen, one supervisor; Grand Rapids, one alderman; Brantwood, the entire ticket; Racine, one alderman, police judge, five school supervisors; Sheboygan, one alderman; Whitewater, one alderman, four town officials; Bellville, Ill., one alderman; Devil's Lake, N. D., three alderman; North Haledon, N. J., two members of school board.

To this list must be added several cities in Illinois, still more recently "captured."

In some instances a revolt against graft and old-style politics by the "great parties" sufficiently accounted for the socialist victories; in other instances a heavy foreign population and ideas imported from Germany largely determined the result. But these factors do not explain the entire list. Thousands of native Americans have voted for socialist candidates, and have done so not merely to oust particularly notorious and offensive boodlers and incompetents.

Are Americans losing their earlier ideas and beginning to accept the principles of collectivism? Are our scandals in politics and legislation—Lorimer affairs, traffic in legislation, abuses of privilege—manufacturing socialism? Or is political independence becoming so widespread and intense as to cause men to vote for socialists as individuals, on their personal and general records, regardless of their doctrines?



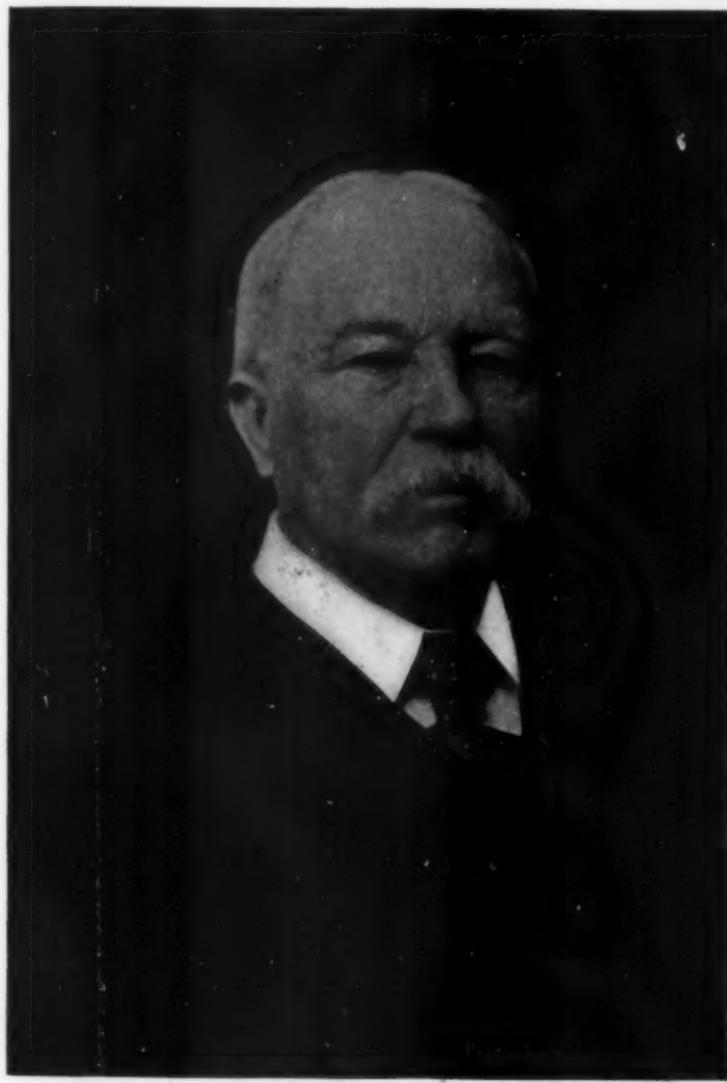
Reforming the Sunday "Comics"

For some years mothers' congresses and ethical societies have included in their programs the question of the Sunday Comic Supplement. These illustrated "comics" are a feature of Sunday journalism and children eagerly watch for them. Parents gather or "save" them for the amusement and edification of their small boys and girls. This shows, perhaps, that they supply a real need. But what is their general character, and what their influence?

The answer of many is that their character is, as a rule, so bad that a special society has been organized to improve the comic supplement. At a meeting of this society, attended by leading men and women, including active journalists, it was declared that "the comic supplement was the most pernicious and vulgarizing single influence that can be brought to bear on the child at the most impressionable age." A settlement worker pointed out that "the classes of children that need to be protected from a form of humor which inculcates disobedience, trickery, sensationalism, ugliness and meanness, are not the children of the sheltered nursery life, to whom the Sunday paper is only a seventh-day incident after six days of healthy intellectual food, but the children of the poor, to whom the newspaper is the chief intellectual food."

The "comics" are clever and humorous, but these qualities are too often misdirected. The illustrations and text ridicule age, glorify cunning, flippancy, and cruelty, popularize slang and knock-about varieties of amusement. They are the more insidious and destructive the more "enjoyable" they are.

The agitation against them has resulted in some improvement here and there. A few newspapers have eliminated the vulgar features of the "comic" and made it educational and wholesome without affecting its humor and brightness. What some have done all papers can do. No doubt the majority will "fall into line." Kindergarten teachers and Sunday school teachers might help the humorists in their effort to interest the children. Possibly the desire to have new jokes and new ideas makes for the lurid and the questionable in comics, and perhaps we force the children too much, imagining that they need constant variety and change as alert adults do. A slower pace would not hurt the child; hurry and strenuousness and impatience will overtake him soon enough.



William Dean Howells



Mrs. Edith Wharton



Frank Norris



Robert Herrick

Photo. BY
The GEDHHS



I. The Novel

By Benjamin A. Heydrick

IS it really true that it takes a foreigner to understand America? That other people know us better than we know ourselves? As individuals, we rather resent the notion; as a nation we have calmly accepted it, and listen eagerly for the verdict of each explorer who comes to our shores. One reason for this is that as yet no American has attempted to portray our people and our institutions as a whole. Our novelists and dramatists give us life in New England or Illinois or California, our journalists and reformers have discussed our problems one by one. If all these views could be brought together, if the descriptions of the novelist, the scenes of the dramatist, the exposition of the student of social problems, yes, even the grin of the humorist and the high vision of the poet could be placed side by side, we should have a survey of American life as Americans see it.

To do this, to present American life as it is portrayed in American literature, is the aim of the present series of papers. The period covered is, roughly, from 1870 to the present time. The year 1870 marks the appearance of Bret Harte's *Luck of Roaring Camp*, in which the Far West finds its first expression in literature. Since that time the chief sections of our country, the East, the South, the Middle West, and the Far West, have been represented by authors of some note, who have pictured, more or less fully, our national life.

The first three papers will deal with American life as depicted in fiction, two papers being given to the novel and to the short story.

Of the various novelists in American literature the most important for our purposes are the realists, that is, those who attempt to portray life and character as they actually are. Among the leaders in this kind of writing are W. D. Howells, Henry James, Edith Wharton, Robert Herrick, and Frank Norris, while another group, almost as distinguished, would include Edward Eggleston, Robert Grant, Winston Churchill, Mary Wilkins-Freeman, and William Allen White. We shall ask of these novelists such questions as these: What is an American? What does he—or she—look like? How does he live, in city and country? How does he carry on his business? What are his political ideals? What are the facts about his politics? What are, in general, his ideals, and how far have these been realized?

We may fairly begin by asking, What is the American type? Henry James has written a novel with *The American* as its title, and in it draws the portrait of the typical American, as he sees him:

"The gentleman on the divan was a powerful specimen of an American. But he was not only a fine American; in the first place he was physically a fine man. . . . He had a very well-formed head, with a shapely, symmetrical balance of the frontal and occipital development, and a good deal of straight, rather dry brown hair. His complexion was brown, and his nose had a bold, well-marked arch. His eyes was of a clear, cold gray, and save for a rather abundant moustache he was clean shaved. He had the flat jaw and sinewy neck which are frequent in the American type; but the traces of national origin are a matter of expression even more than of feature, and it was in this respect that our friend's countenance was supremely eloquent. . . . It had that typical vagueness which is not vacuity, that blankness which is not simplicity, that look of being committed to

nothing in particular, or standing in an attitude of general hospitality to the chances of life, of being very much at one's own disposal, so characteristic of many American faces."

Muscular in body, well balanced in face, and ready for anything that may turn up—surely we need not feel ashamed of his portrait. Let us place beside it Mr. Howells's picture of the self-made, successful business man:

"He has a square, bold chin, only partially concealed by the short reddish-gray beard, growing to the edges of his firmly closing lips. His nose is short and straight; his forehead good, but broad rather than high; his eyes blue, and with a light in them that is kindly or sharp according to his mood. He is of medium height, and fills an average arm chair with a solid bulk. . . . His head droops somewhat from a short neck which does not trouble itself to rise far from a pair of massive shoulders."—*The Rise of Silas Lapham*.

But the American woman is conceded to be much more interesting than the American man. Here is Marcia Gaylord as Mr. Howells describes her:

" . . . A smooth, low forehead, lips and cheeks deeply red, a softly rounded chin touched with a faint dimple, a nose short and aquiline; her eyes were dark, and her dusky hair flowed crinkling above her fine black brows and vanished down the curve of a lovely neck. There was a peculiar charm in the form of her upper lip; it was exquisitely arched, and at the corners it projected a little over the lower lip, so that when she smiled it gave a piquant sweetness to her mouth, with a certain demure innocence that qualified the Roman pride of her profile."—*A Modern Instance*.

That is the New England girl. In the West, in sunny California, feminine beauty is of a more luxuriant type, if we may trust the eyes of Frank Norris:

"There was a certain generous amplitude to the full round curves of her hips and shoulders that suggested . . . a life passed under the hot Southern sun of a half-tropical

country. Her neck was thick, and sloped to her shoulders with full, beautiful curves, and under her chin and under her ears the flesh was as white and smooth as floss satin. . . . Her throat rounded to meet her chin and cheek, with a soft swell of the skin, tinted pale amber in the shadows, but blending by barely perceptible gradations to the sweet, warm flush of her cheek. . . . Her eyes were light brown; the lids were edged with lashes that were almost black. . . . Her mouth was rather large, the lips shut tight, and nothing could have been more graceful, more charming than the outline of those full lips of hers. . . . The slightest movement of her head and shoulders sent a gentle undulation through all this beauty of soft outlines and smooth surfaces, the delicate amber shadows deepening or fading or losing themselves imperceptibly in the pretty rose color of her cheeks or the dark warm-tinted shadow of her thick brown hair."—*The Octopus*.

But in fiction as in real life, the lovely heroine is not the only type of woman one meets. There are, for example, those who have taken up public careers, like Mrs. Farrinder in *The Bostonians*, who at almost any time "had the air of being introduced by a few remarks;" there is the Southern gentlewoman of the old régime; who tells her son, "If you do marry, remember that the chief consideration should be family connection, and the next, personal attractiveness" (*The Deliverance*). And there is the New England spinster, the mountain girl of Tennessee, the Pennsylvania German, the New York society woman—all these with their husbands and brothers and lovers: farmers, lawyers, bankers, clerks, promoters, politicians, ranchmen, miners, journalists, architects, ministers, fishermen, lumbermen, factory workers—the whole panorama of American life is unrolled before us in our fiction. In all this sea of faces, can we glimpse a national type? Let us try: a face rather apt to be thin than full; features clearly cut; eyes that look out at

the world squarely and unafraid; a mouth that smiles easily; a chin that speaks quiet determination; the expression of the whole an odd mixture of idealism and practicality, of humorous tolerance and masterful resolution; shrewd, self-confident, and honest—such is our composite of the typical American.

Turning from the individual, let us ask our novelists about American society. Or shall we say American Society? Robert Grant tells us that even in a small community there are lines of social cleavage. And in our large cities it is even worse. Flossy Williams is explaining the situation to a new-comer in New York city:

"Of course, everybody has the same right to vote or to be elected President of the United States, but equality ends there. People here are either in society or out of it, and society itself is divided into sets. There's the conservative aristocratic set, the smart, rapid set, the set which hasn't much money but has Knickerbocker or other highly respectable ancestors, the new millionaire set, the literary set, the intellectual philanthropic set, and so on, according to one's means or tastes. . . . The Morton-Prices belong to the ultra-conservative, solid, stupid aristocratic set—the most dignified and august of all. They are almost as sacred as the Hindoo gods, and some people would walk over red-hot coals to gain admission to their house."—*Unleavened Bread*.

Of the most conspicuous set in New York society, those whose names appear oftenest in the society columns, Edith Wharton has given us the fullest description. In *The House of Mirth*, a book with bitter irony in its title, the guests at a fashionable dinner party are thus described:

"She looked down the long table, from Gus Trenor, with his heavy, carnivorous head sunk between his shoulders, as he preyed on a jellied plover, to his wife, at the opposite end of the long bank of orchids, suggestive, with her glaring good looks, of a jeweler's window lit by electricity. And between the two what a long stretch of vacuity! How

dreary and trivial these people were! Lily reviewed them with a scornful impatience: Carry Fisher, with her shoulders, her eyes, her divorces, her general air of embodying a 'spicy paragraph'; young Silverton, who had meant to live on proof-reading and write an epic, and who now lived on his friends and had become critical of truffles; Alice Wetherall, an animated visiting list, whose most fervid convictions turned on the wording of invitations and the engraving of dinner cards; . . . Jack Stepney with his confident smile and anxious eyes, half way between the sheriff and an heiress; Gwen Van Osburgh, with all the guileless confidence of a young girl who has always been told that there is no one richer than her father."

Nor can the West pride herself that she is superior to the East. For Robert Herrick in *The Web of Life* has described the upper circles of Chicago society, and Frank Norris in *The Octopus* does the same for San Francisco. Both give the same picture of ostentatious extravagance, of a sensualized, pleasure-loving society, of over-dressed women, of brutal, rapacious men, with a fringe of idlers and danglers, and thousands of outsiders ready—eager—to sacrifice anything to enter the charmed circle. Is the picture too highly colored? Have the artists touched it up a little, for the sake of effect? Even so, it is not a picture to be proud of.

It is time to remind ourselves that Society is after all less important than society. The set whose movements are most fully chronicled are but a very small part of American life. For the great middle class, which includes the larger number of us, society means something simpler, something wholer than this. It finds expression in the church and the club and the guild; it reaches out through settlement work to others less fortunate; it organizes for the accomplishment of civic and philanthropic ends. It is expressed in college reunions, at Old Home Week, at the Post dinner, or the Harvest Home. It is at such times, when friendly hand

meets friendly hand, that we see American society as it is, and its spirit is simple, kindly, and true.

And what of the homes of the American people? Let Mrs. Wharton be our guide again and show us the country seat of a millionaire. First a glance at the grounds:

"Seating herself on the upper steps of the terrace, Lily leaned her head against the honeysuckles wreathing the balustrade. . . . In the foreground glowed the warm tints of the gardens. Beyond the lawn, with its pyramidal pale-gold maples and velvety firs, sloped pastures dotted with cattle; and through a long glade the river widened like a lake under the silver light of September."

The house is in keeping with the beauty of the grounds.

"She lingered on the broad stairway looking down into the hall below. . . . The hall was arched with a gallery supported on columns of pale yellow marble. Tall clumps of flowering plants were grouped against a background of dark foliage in the angles of the walls. On the crimson carpet a deer-hound and two or three spaniels dozed luxuriously before the fire, and the light from the great central lantern overhead shed a brightness on the women's hair and struck sparks from their jewels as they moved. . . . She entered her bedroom, with its softly shaded light, her lace dressing gown lying across the silken bed-spread, her little embroidered slippers before the fire, a vase of carnations filling the air with perfume, and the last novels and magazines lying uncut on a table beside the reading lamp."—*The House of Mirth*.

The same author shall show us the surroundings of another class of our people, the workers in a factory town.

"The houses grew less frequent, and the rare street lamps shone on cracked pavements, crooked telegraph poles, hoardings tapestried with patent-medicine posters, and all the mean desolation of an American industrial suburb. . . . With sudden disgust Amherst saw the sordidness of it all—the poor, monotonous houses, the trampled grass banks, the

lean dogs prowling in refuse-heaps, the reflection of a crooked gas-lamp in a stagnant loop of the river, and he asked himself how it was possible to put any sense of moral beauty into lives bounded forever by the low horizon of the factory."—*The Fruit of the Tree*.

And these, too, are American homes.

Beside this, to show the homes of the middle class, let us place the picture of a New England village, a winter scene, etched by Mr. Howells:

"Behind the black boles of the elms that swept the vista of the street with the fine gray tracery of thin boughs, stood the houses, deep sunken in the accumulated drifts, through which each householder kept a path cut from his doorway to the road, white and clean as if hewn out of marble. . . . This was the main thoroughfare, and had its own impressiveness, with those square, white houses which they build so large in northern New England. They were all kept in scrupulous repair, though here and there the frost and thaw of many winters had heaved a fence out of plumb, and threatened the poise of the monumental urns of painted pine on the gate posts. They had dark-green blinds, or a color harmonious with that of the funereal evergreen in their dooryards; and they themselves had taken the tone of the snowy landscape. . . . They seemed proper to its desolation, while some houses of more modern taste, painted to a warmer tone, looked, with their mansard roofs and jig-sawed piazzas and balconies, intrusive and alien. At one end of the street stood the Academy, with its classic façade and its belfry; midway was the hotel, with the stores, the printing office and the churches."—*A Modern Instance*.

Farther west, an Indiana country town is thus described by Booth Tarkington:

"The social and business energy of Plattville concentrates on the Square. Here, in the summer time, the gentlemen are wont to lounge from store to store, in their shirt

sleeves, and here stood the old red-brick court house, loosely fenced in a shady grove of maple and elm—"slip'ry ellum"—called the 'Court House Yard.' When the sun grew too hot for the dry-goods box whittlers in front of the stores around the Square and the occupants of the chairs in front of the Palace Hotel on the corner, they would go across and drape themselves over the court-house fence, under the trees, and leisurely carve their initials on the top board. The farmers hitched their teams to the fence. . . . In the yard, amongst the weeds and tall unkempt grass, chickens foraged all day long; the fence was so low that the most matronly hen flew over with propriety, and there were gaps that accommodated the passage of itinerant pigs. Most of the latter, however preferred the cool wallows of the less important street corners. Here and there a big dog lay asleep in the middle of the road."—*The Gentleman from Indiana*.

The two towns are almost types of character: the first, with its neatness, its regularity, its regard for the conventional, is the spirit of New England; the other, careless, free-and-easy, unkempt, is the spirit of the southern part of the Mississippi valley.

Still farther westward, a frontier town in Wyoming is thus sketched by Owen Wister:

"Town, as they called it, pleased me less the longer I saw it. . . . I have seen and slept in many like it since. Scattered wide, they littered the frontier from the Columbia to the Rio Grande, from the Missouri to the Sierras. . . . Houses, empty bottles, and garbage, they were forever of the same shapeless pattern. . . . Medicine Bow was my first, and I took its dimensions, twenty-nine buildings in all,—one coal chute, one water tank, the station, one store, two eating houses, one billiard hall, two tool houses, one feed stable, and twelve others that for one reason and another I shall not name. Yet this wretched husk of squalor spent thought upon appearances; many houses in it wore a false front to seem as if they were two stories high. There they

stood, rearing their pitiful masquerade amid a fringe of old tin cans, while at their very doors began a world of crystal light, a land without end, a space across which Noah and Adam might come straight from Genesis."—*The Virginian*.

But the country and the country town are the homes of only a part of our population. More and more are we becoming city dwellers. What have our novelists to tell us of these? Returning once more to the East, let us follow Mr. and Mrs. March in Howells's *Hazard of New Fortunes* as they explore New York in search of a home. They soon find that only the rich can afford a house to themselves; others live in great barracks which among the poor are called tenements, among those not quite so poor, flats or apartments. They visit the Xenophon apartment house.

"They waited in the dimly-splendid, copper-colored interior, admiring the whorls and waves into which the wall paint was combed, till the janitor came in his gold-banded cap, like a continental porter. . . . There could be no doubt of the steam heat and elevator in this case. Half-stifled in the one, they mounted in the other eight stories. . . . The superintendent lit the gas in the gangway that he called a private hall, and in the drawing-room, and in the succession of chambers stretching rearward to the kitchen." They find the bedrooms so small that folding beds are necessary, and the rent so high it takes their breath away. After days of searching for a comfortable home amid miles of apartments, Mr. March thus frees his mind upon the flat question: "It's made for social show, not for family life at all. . . . None of these flats have a living room. They have drawing-rooms to foster social pretence, and they have dining-rooms and bedrooms, but they have no room where the family can come together and feel the sweetness of being a family. The bed-rooms are black holes, mostly.

"Why, those tenements are better and humarer than these flats! There the whole family lives in the kitchen,

and has its consciousness of being, but the flat abolishes the family consciousness. It's confinement without coziness, it's cluttered without being snug."—*Hazard of New Fortunes*.

Leaving the New Yorkers to smother in their flats, let us visit Washington, this time under the guidance of Mark Twain. His picture, it should be noted, is that of Washington in the seventies.

"First you glimpse the ornamental upper works of a long, snowy palace projecting above a grove of trees, and a tall, graceful white dome with a statue on it surmounting the palace. . . . That building is the Capitol; gossips will tell you that by the original estimates it was to cost \$12,000,000 and that the government did come within \$27,-200,000 of building it for that sum. You stand at the back of the Capitol to treat yourself to the view, and it is a very noble one. You understand the Capitol stands upon the verge of a high piece of table land, a fine commanding position, and its front looks out over this noble situation for a city,—but it don't see it, for the reason that when the Capitol extension was decided upon, the property owners advanced their property prices to such inhuman figures that the people went down and built the city on the muddy low marsh behind the temple of liberty; so now the lordly part of the building with its imposing colonnades, its projecting graceful wings, its picturesque groups of statuary, and its long terraced ranges of steps, flowing down in white marble waves to the ground, merely looks out upon a sorrowful little desert of cheap boarding houses. So you observe, you take your view from the back of the Capitol. . . . Now your general glance gives you picturesque stretches of gleaming water on your left with a sail here and there. . . . You look down in front of you and see the broad Pennsylvania Avenue stretching straight ahead for a mile or more till it brings up against the iron fence in front of a pillared granite pile, the Treasury Building,—an edifice that would command respect in any capital. The stores

and hotels that wall in this broad avenue are mean, and cheap, and dingy. . . . Beyond the Treasury is a fine large white barn, with wide unhandsome grounds about it. The President lives there. . . . The front and right hand views give you the city at large. It is a wide stretch of cheap little brick houses, with here and there a noble architectural pile lifting itself out of the midst—government buildings, these."—*The Gilded Age*.

But neither New York nor Washington are typical American cities. Chicago comes nearer, perhaps. Robert Herrick has described it in *The Web of Life* and in *The Common Lot*. We shall enter the city gradually, passing through the suburbs, which are a characteristic part of our great cities.

"Between Chicago and Shoreham there was a long line of prosperous suburbs, which exhibited a considerable variety of American society. Each little town gathered to itself its own class, which differed subtly, but positively, from that attracted by its neighbor. Shoreham was the home of the hunting set, centering in the large club. At Popover Plains there was a large summer hotel, and therefore the society of Popover Plains was considered by her neighbors as more or less 'mixed.' . . . But of all the more distant and desirable settlements, Forest Park had the greatest pride in itself, being comparatively old, and having large places and old-fashioned, ugly houses in which lived some people of permanent wealth. At these latter stations many fashionable traps were drawn up at the platforms to meet the incoming afternoon trains, and the coachmen, recognizing their masters, touched their hats properly with their whips. Farther down the line there were more runabouts, and they were driven by wives freshly dressed, who were expecting package-laden husbands. Still nearer the city, the men who tumbled out of the cars to the platform found no waiting carriages, and only occasionally a young woman

in starched calico awaited her returning lord."—*The Common Lot*.

Once in the city, our first impression of it is not altogether pleasing, at least if one takes a cable car.

"Along the interminable avenue the cable train slowly jerked its way, grinding, jarring, lurching, grating, shrieking—an infernal public chariot. Sommers wondered what influence years of using this hideous machine would have upon the nerves of the people. . . . His attention was caught by the ever-repeated phenomena of the squalid street. Block after block, mile after mile, it was the same thing. No other city on the globe could present quite this combination of tawdriness, slackness, dirt, vulgarity, which was Cottage Grove Avenue. . . . The brick blocks, of many shades of grimy red and fawn color, thin as paper, cheap as dishonest contractor and bad labor could make them, were bulging and lopping at every angle. . . . The saloons, the shops, the sidewalks, were coated with soot and ancient grime."

The next glimpse is pleasanter:

"At Twenty-second Street . . . as he looked up he caught sight of the lake at the end of the street. . . . Along the boulevard carriages were passing more frequently. The clank of metal chains, the beat of hoofs upon the good road-bed, sounded smartly on the ear. The houses became larger, newer, more flamboyant; richly-dressed, handsome women were coming and going between them and their broughams."—*The Web of Life*.

To Robert Herrick, coming from the East, and with memories of beautiful cities in foreign lands, Chicago is squalid, even vulgar. But Frank Norris, looking at the same place sees a different thing. He has caught the spirit of the great city, throbbing with activity.

"But the life was tremendous. All around, on every side, in every direction, the vast machinery of commerce clashed and thundered from dawn to dark and from dark

to dawn. . . . The blackened waters of the river, seen an instant between stanchions as the car trundled across State Street bridge, disappeared under fleets of tugs, of lake steamers, of lumber barges from Sheboygan and Mackinac, of grain boats from Duluth, of coal scows that filled the air with impalpable dust, of cumbersome schooners laden with produce, . . . while on all sides, blocking the horizon, red in color and designated by Brobdignag letters, towed the hump-shouldered grain elevators. . . .

"Suddenly the meaning and significance of it all dawned. . . . The great grey city, brooking no rival, imposed its dominion upon a reach of country larger than many a kingdom of the Old World. For thousands of miles beyond its confines was its influence felt. Out, far out, far away in the snow and shadow of northern Wisconsin forests, axes and saws bit the bark of century-old trees, stimulated by his city's energy. Just as far to the southward, pick and drill leaped to the assault of veins of anthracite, moved by her central power. Her force turned the wheels of harvester and seeder a thousand miles distant in Iowa and Kansas. Her force spun the screws and propellers of innumerable squadrons of lake steamers crowding the Sault Sainte Marie. . . . It was the Empire, the resistless subjugation of all this central world of the lakes and the prairies. Here, midmost in the land, beat the Heart of the Nation, whence inevitably must come its immeasurable power, its infinite, inexhaustible vitality. Here, of all her cities, throbbed the true life, the true power and spirit of America; gigantic, crude with the crudity of youth, disdaining rivalry; sane and healthy and vigorous; brutal in its ambition, arrogant in the new-found knowledge of its giant strength, prodigal of its wealth, infinite in its desires."—*The Pit*.

Is there anything in common in these pictures of cities and towns? Is there an American type here? One feature at least is common to many places: an air of newness, of incompleteness, of self-realization not yet attained. One sees

magnificent buildings flanked by cheap shacks. Whole streets seem hesitating between being business or residential in character. The architecture is chaotic, varying from the deadly monotony of houses built by the block to the freakish individuality of the homes of the rich. In but two sections of our country, New England with its square colonial houses, and the South, with its spacious, wide-verandahed mansions, may we say there is a type of dwelling house, and even these are less frequently built to-day. There is something irregular, something unfinished about most of our cities, an air as if they were passing through a transitory stage, as indeed they are. Towns grow to cities so rapidly that they retain some of the characteristics of their earlier state. In a word, our urban life is at the awkward age, just between boyhood and manhood, but growing—there is no doubt of that—and its growth is full of promise.

NOVELS DEALING WITH AMERICAN LIFE

(The following list is representative rather than exhaustive. It does not include short story writers like Bret Harte, as their work will be taken up in a later instalment of the series.)

STORIES OF SOCIETY.

The House of Mirth, Edith Wharton; The Chippendales, Robert Grant; A Modern Chronicle, Winston Churchill; The Golden House, Charles Dudley Warner; People of the Whirlpool, Mabel Osgood Wright; A Gentleman of Leisure, Edgar Fawcett; The Butler's Story, Arthur C. Train.

LOCAL STUDIES.

THE EAST.

Maine—The Country of the Pointed Firs, Sarah Orne Jewett; Rose o' the River, Kate Douglas Wiggins; A Modern Instance, Doctor Breen's Practice, W. D. Howells; Pearl of Orr's Island, H. B. Stowe.

Vermont—Danvis Folks, Rowland E. Robinson; Wood Carver of 'Lympus, D. J. Waller.

Massachusetts—Pembroke, Jerome, a Poor Man, Mary Wilkins Freeman; Stillwater Tragedy, T. B. Aldrich; Cap'n Eri, Joseph C. Lincoln; King's End, Alice Brown.

Boston—Rise of Silas Lapham, The Minister's Charge, W. D. Howells; The Bostonians, Henry James; Rowena in Boston, Maria Louise Pool.

Connecticut—The Plated City, Bliss Perry; Caleb West, Master Diver, F. Hopkinson Smith.

New York—David Harum, Edward Noyes Westcott; Seth's Brother's Wife, Harold Frederic.

As We See Ourselves

New York City—Letters Home, The Coast of Bohemia, W. D. Howells; Story of a New York House, H. C. Bunner; The Fighting Chance, R. W. Chambers; The House of a Merchant Prince, W. H. Bishop.

Pennsylvania—Tillie, a Mennonite Maid, Helen R. Martin; On the Susquehanna, William A. Hammond.

Ohio—The Kentons, W. D. Howells.

New Jersey—The Debtor, Mary Wilkins-Freeman; The Wayfarers, Mary Stewart Cutting.

THE SOUTH.

Virginia—The Deliverance, The Voice of the People, Ellen Glasgow; Old Gentleman of the Black Stock, Thos. N. Page; Colonel Carter of Cartersville, F. Hopkinson Smith; Virginia of Virginia, Amelie Rives.

Kentucky—Crittenden, The Trail of the Lonesome Pine, John Fox, Jr.; The Reign of Law, James Lane Allen.

Tennessee—The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, The Despot of Broomsgrove Cove, Mary N. Murfree; The Durket Sperret, Sarah Barnwell Elliott.

Arkansas—We-All, Octave Thanet; John Bodewin's Testimony, Mary Hallock Foote; Arkansaw Cousins, John B. Ellis.

Georgia—White Marie, Will N. Harben.

THE MIDDLE WEST.

Indiana—The Hoosier Schoolmaster, Edward Eggleston; The Gentleman from Indiana, The Conquest of Canaan, Booth Tarkington.

Illinois—The Spirit of an Illinois Town, Mary H. Catherwood.

Chicago—The Common Lot, The Web of Life, Robert Herrick; The Cliff-Dwellers, With the Procession, Henry B. Fuller.

Missouri—At You-All's House, J. N. Baskett.

Kansas—A Certain Rich Man, William Allen White; Story of a Country Town, Edgar W. Howe.

THE FAR WEST.

Wyoming—The Virginian, Owen Wister.

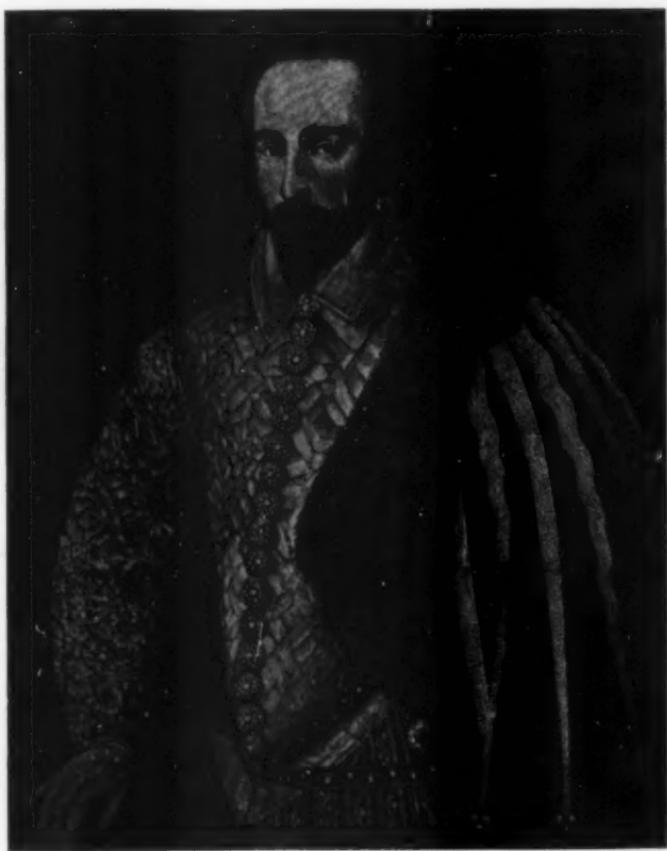
Colorado—Zeph, Helen Hunt Jackson; Hesper, Hamlin Garland.

Idaho—Coeur D'Alene, Mary Hallock Foote.

California—The Led Horse Claim, Mary Hallock Foote; The Octopus, McTeague, Frank Norris; The Californians, Gertrude Atherton; Summer in a Canyon, Kate Douglas Wiggin.

Alaska—The Call of the Wild, Jack London; The Magnetic North, "Come and Find Me," Elizabeth Robins; The Spoilers, The Barrier, Rex Beach.

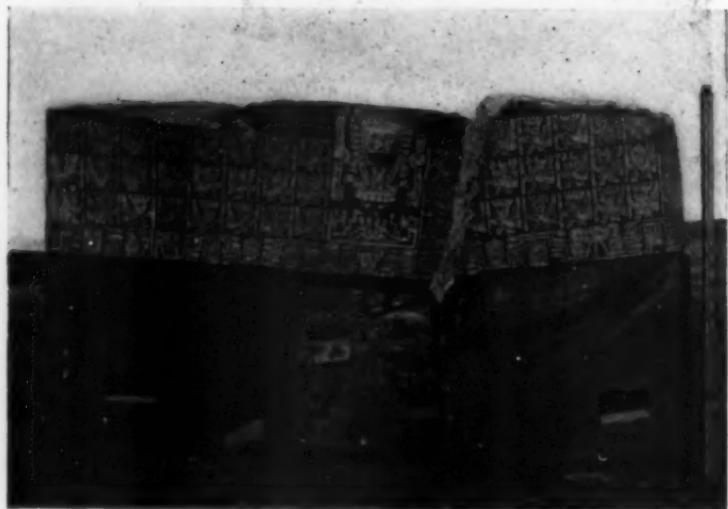




Old Portrait of Francisco Pizarro, the Conqueror and First
Viceroy of Peru.



Pizarro and



The Gate of the Sun. Bolivia



the Incas



Ruins of an Inca Temple



Cortes and



Landing of Columbus



the Aztecs

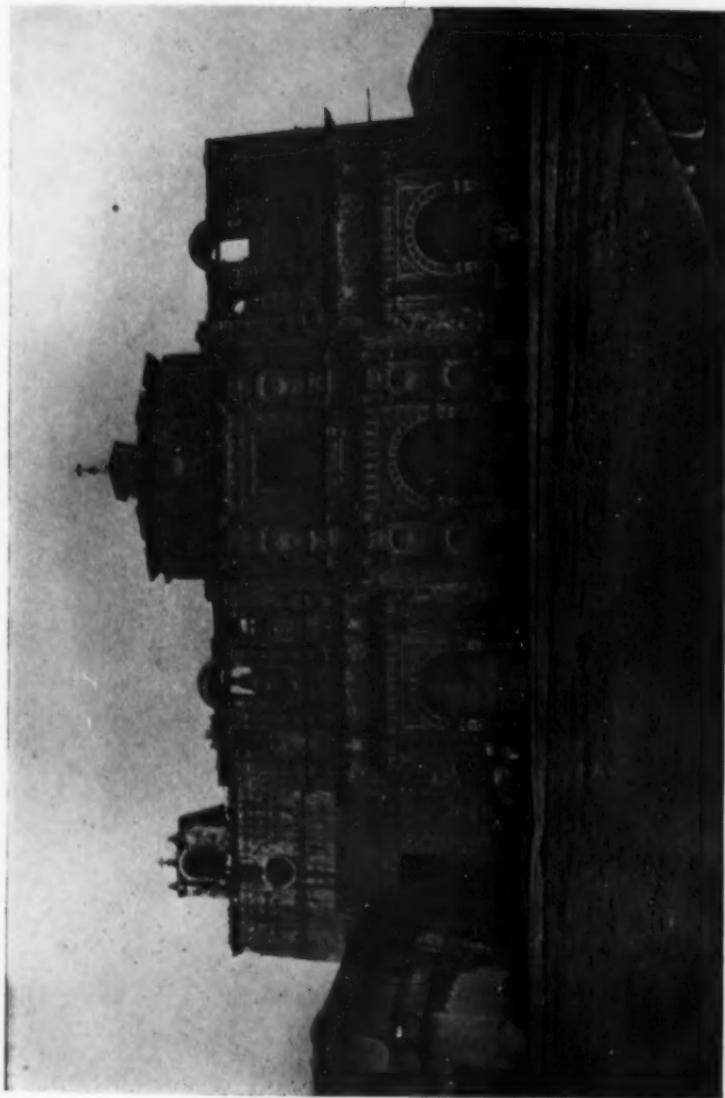


Balboa Taking Possession of the "South Sea" (Pacific) in the Name of Spain



Andean Scenery. The Tolosra Pass in the Chilean Cordillera

Andean Scenery. The Tolosa Pass in the Chilean Cordillera



Typical Fifteenth Century Spanish Architecture in South America



The Emperor Charles V

The Pan-American Union

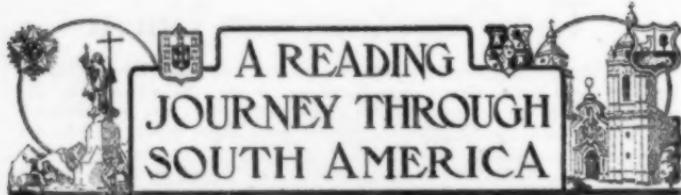
In the preparation of a Reading Journey through South America for the Chautauqua Home Reading Course, the writer has depended to a great extent on the facilities offered by the Pan-American Union, and the advice and suggestions kindly given him by its Director General, the Honorable John Barrett, whose broad experience in South American countries as United States Minister to Argentina, Panama, and Colombia, as well as his administration for four years of the Pan-American Union, makes his pronouncements on the subject of Latin America of first importance.

The Pan-American Union is an international organization and office maintained at Washington by the twenty-one republics of North, Central and South America. It is devoted to the development and advancement of commerce, friendly intercourse and good understanding among these countries, and is supported by quotas contributed by each country, based on its population. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board, which is composed of the Secretary of State of the United States (Chairman ex-officio) and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the other American governments. Assisted by a staff of international experts, statisticians, commercial specialists, translators and compilers, it conducts a general correspondence covering every phase of Pan-American relations, and publishes a Monthly Bulletin which is a careful record of Pan-American progress. Its Columbus Memorial Library, of over twenty thousand volumes, is the standard reference on Latin American subjects. It is now housed in a building erected in Washington, D. C., at a cost of \$1,000,000 contributed by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and the different governments.

The Pan-American Union (formerly known as the Bureau of American Republics) was established in 1890; it is the outgrowth of the First Pan-American Conference, held in 1889-90, at Washington, and presided over by Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of State of the United States.

Inquiries, prompted by the articles that follow, will be gladly answered if readers will address them to the Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.





A READING JOURNEY THROUGH SOUTH AMERICA

I. Discovery and Conquest

By Harry Weston VanDyke

Member of the Bar, Washington, D. C. Licenciado in Spanish Law.

FOUR hundred years ago, when Europe was emerging from the darkness of the Middle Ages into the enlightenment of printed books, when gunpowder was changing the aspect of war, and the Field of the Cloth of Gold put the official stamp of culture on her civilization—in an age that produced such intellects as Machiavelli, Lorenzo the Magnificent, Copernicus, Cardinal Wolsey, and John Werner—wise men were still groping blindly for light on questions about the world they lived in that would be elementary to the school children of our day. What is the shape of the earth? What lies beyond the western horizon of the dread Atlantic—the *Mare Tenebrosum* of fabled terror to mariners? How far east does Asia extend? Assuming the vague speculation that the earth is a sphere to be true,

*Mr. H. W. Van Dyke, who has prepared these articles, was recommended by Mr. John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union, an international institution, devoted to the development of better acquaintance, friendship and commerce among the twenty-one American republics. Mr. Barrett was engaged to write this Reading Journey, but being prevented by illness and pressure of official work, suggested Mr. Van Dyke, placing at the latter's disposal the facilities of the Union and giving him the advantage of the Director General's own wide knowledge of South America. Any person desiring further information prompted by these articles can obtain it by addressing Mr. Barrett at Washington.

The first and second articles of the series contain geographical and historical information desirable for every traveler to be familiar with before beginning his journeyings.

how could a mariner, even were he successful in sailing down the awful declivity of the globe's side, hope to succeed in climbing up again—how could he escape the frightful abysses into which the ocean discharges itself beyond the horizon?

Had Europe's astronomers and navigators been endowed with the imagination of Claudius Ptolemy, the Alexandrian who sketched a map of the world in A. D. 150, and was the first to claim for it the spherical shape, they might have evolved theories as to the earth's motions and its relation to the sun that would have allayed the fears of the mariners, and that pioneer cartographer's guess might have been confirmed centuries before Columbus's enlightening voyage. But Europe, appalled by the thought of Ptolemy's stationary globe and the awful activities of the unlimited waters, preferred the more comfortable contemplation of the rectangular earth described by the monk, Cosmas, who, some five hundred years later, put forth a map showing the earth enclosed by blue walls supporting a domed roof in or above which resided the Creator and all His angels. Around Cosmas's cosmos surged the protecting ocean which effectively confined the world geography during the so-called—and well called—dark ages.

No one suspected that Africa could be circumnavigated and the treasures of Marco Polo's gorgeous East brought by sea to Europe's door to adorn the Bride of the Adriatic. Who imagined that the East could be reached by sailing west, or that a ship, sailing south along Africa's Atlantic coast, could possibly climb back again on the other side?

Of course there is ground for belief that America was visited by Europeans, and even by certain storm-driven Buddhist priests from China, but with these speculations we are not now concerned. Our chief interest centers in Columbus's then seemingly preposterous guess that Cathay, told of by Marco Polo on his return to Venice from China

in 1295, lay beyond the Atlantic, and in the new world he discovered in testing the accuracy of that guess. Although Columbus did not live to know it, his great achievement set aright Europe's vain imaginings and quieted her terrors of the unknown.

Aroused by the growing interest in reaching Asia by water, which was excited by the enlightened Prince Henry of Portugal (1394-1463) and intensified by the exploits of Covilham, Diaz, and Bartholomew Columbus in their descents of the west coast of Africa, thus exploding the theory of the fiery zone at the equator, Christopher Columbus sought out the famous astronomer, Toscanelli, and asked his opinion concerning the feasibility of reaching Asia by sailing westward. The latter sent him a copy of a letter he had shortly before written to the King of Portugal recommending a shorter route to Asia than that then being explored around Africa. A chart accompanied the letter showing the Portuguese coast and laying a course thence due westward, and marking out imaginary distances and islands which would break the voyage. The letter concluded: "From the city of Lisbon as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay (Pekin) are twenty-six spaces marked on the map, each two hundred and fifty miles. The space (6,700 miles) is about a third of the whole sphere. But from the Island of Antilla, which you know, to the very splendid Island of Cipango (Japan) there are ten spaces. So through the unknown parts of the route the stretches of sea are not great."

Thus encouraged by several valuable pieces of ignorance, Columbus determined to undertake the quest of the East by sailing west. Had he known that the distance from Lisbon to Asia was in fact some thirteen thousand miles, across the Isthmus of Panama, or twice Toscanelli's estimate, that the Island of Antilla was wholly imaginary and that Cathay, or the coast of Asia, did not, as he believed, extend some thousands of miles farther east than it does,

he must have abandoned the venture as impossible in the cockleshells then available for ocean travel, nor would his enthusiasm have prevailed upon the practical Isabella of Castile, who backed his scheme when other sovereigns had failed him, however elated and invincible she may have felt at the moment as a result of her expulsion of the Moors from Spain.

With Toscanelli's alluring chart before him, Columbus set forth from Palos, on August 3, 1492, bound for Cipango, which we now call Japan. His vessels, the Niña, Pinta (well named the "pint cup"), and Santa María, bore a company of ninety adventurers, including the crew, their sole incentive being the greed of riches. After a voyage of ten weeks they came to land on the island on the outward bow of the Bahamas to which they gave the name of San Salvador. It is now known as Watling's Island. Supposing this to be one of the outlying spice islands off Cathay, Columbus cruised about for ten days and finally came upon Cuba, which he assumed to be Cipango. In his infatuation he now saw his journey's end. He had, he thought, but to sail a few courses farther to reach the mainland of Cathay, exchange compliments with the Great Kahn at Quinsay and return in triumph, laden with the wealth with which he had made a vow to rescue the Holy Sepulchre, and herald the news of his wonderful achievement to a skeptical Europe. And all the while Cathay was ten thousand miles away—due west.

During the succeeding twelve years Columbus made three more voyages, cruised about among the islands of the Caribbean sea, reached the mainland of Honduras and even touched at the Island of Trinidad at the mouth of the Orinoco, but neither he nor the horde of adventurers that followed in his wake suspected that they had come upon a new world. The mainland of America was still believed to be the east coast of Asia, and herein lies the key to the confusion that gave to the new world the name of America rather than Columbia.

Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine and friend of Columbus, made four voyages across the Atlantic between 1497 and 1504, touching along the coasts successively from the Chesapeake to Patagonia. His cruise along the enormous stretch of the Brazilian coast convinced him that he was skirting a continent—a new world entirely disconnected with the Florida coast. "For," he says in his letter to Solderini, "it transcends the ideas of the ancients, since most of them say that beyond the equator to the south there is no continent, but only the sea which they call the Atlantic. But this last voyage of mine has proved that this opinion of theirs was erroneous, since in these southern regions I have found a continent more thickly inhabited than our Europe or Asia or Africa, and moreover a climate more temperate and agreeable than any region known to us." In this letter he refers to this continent as a new world; in 1504 it was published under the title "Mundus Novus." In 1507 Mathias Ringmann published his "Introductio Cosmographiae" proposing that this "Fourth Part" of the globe discovered by Vespucci should be called Amerigo—the land of Americus—and reminding his readers that both Europe and Asia had taken their names from women. In the following year Martinus Waldseemüller published a map of the world on which appeared for the first time the name America. The reason why a distinct name was thus proposed for this Fourth Part was that it was new to the geographers; and the reason why the lands discovered by Columbus (North America) were not at the same time called Columbia was that they were believed to be already named Cathay. And it was not until, years later, the conception began to dawn on men's minds that the new southern continent was of one piece with the Columbian Indies, that the name already bestowed on the former came insensibly to be applied to the whole of the northern and southern continents. The preference of America over Columbia was the result of no treachery on Vespucci's part as, until the last

decade, has been the world's belief; he had no sinister ambition to immortalize his name at the expense of his friend Columbus.

Now that what appeared to be a continuous stretch of land had been found to lie across the Atlantic peopled with races that suggested nothing of the marvelous civilization of Marco Polo's Cathay, the conviction grew that this fabled treasure land had not yet been reached by Toscanelli's route. Doubts grew into impatience when the news arrived in Spain that the Portuguese, Vasco da Gama, had brought to her rival the honor of doubling the Cape of Good Hope and opening the long sought route to the East by way of Africa. Fortunately for her peace of mind at this juncture, Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, a Spaniard attached to Bastida's expedition, crossed the Isthmus from the Gulf of Darien, in 1513, and discovered the Pacific Ocean. He gave it the name of the Southern Sea, to distinguish it from the Atlantic which in those days was known as the North Sea, little dreaming, however, that a body of water more vast than the Atlantic had been found to bar the way to Cathay. It remained for Magellan to force the conviction of that fact upon mankind. In 1519 he discovered the passage now named for him, Magellan Strait, and sailed across to the Philippines, where he met his death, only one of his ships reaching Spain around Africa, to accomplish the first circumnavigation of the globe.

Even with this achievement the magnitude and true significance of the Pacific was not comprehended by the searchers for Cathay. In 1533 the geographer Schoner placed Florida and New Foundland in Asia and called the City of Mexico Quinsay, and as late as 1548 Gastaldi made Florida and Mexico parts of Asia. But the door had been opened, and in a short time the discoveries of the French and English, and the voyage of the Danish navigator, Behring, proved North America to be a new continent and not Cathay.

But no practical advantage resulted to Spain and Portugal, the two great rivals for the trade with the East, from these discoveries, for the route through the Strait of Magellan was too perilous during the hundred years that followed. They, however, found riches closer at hand in the new worlds that had so unexpectedly come into their possession. The rivalries of these two peoples, beginning with the first discoveries, brought about the famous partition of South America by the Pope. As the Vicar of Christ on earth, and thus the repository of the fee simple of all the new world, Alexander VI deeded, on May 4, 1493, to his Most Catholic Majesty of Spain, all lands then or thereafter to be discovered in the western sea; and he followed this by a second bull to the effect that all lands to the west of a meridian of longitude one hundred leagues west of the Azores and Cape Verde Islands should belong to the Spaniards. The Portuguese were left free to pursue their researches by way of Africa and east of this Line of Demarcation. The Portuguese were dissatisfied with this division and demanded a line farther west, and, finally, Spain agreed, in the treaty signed at Tordesillas, Spain, on June 7, 1494, to advance it three hundred and seventy leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands. After this disposition of the territory, Portugal's possessions in the East were known as the East Indies, and Spain's, in the new world, the West Indies—Asia, Cathay and India being then synonymous in Europe. Spain's modification of the Pope's grant gave (as appeared later) to the Portuguese the coast of Brazil, which was peculiarly Portuguese by right of the exploits of Vespucci who touched there on his second and third voyages while sailing under the Portuguese flag, and by its re-discovery, in 1500, by De Cabral, who, starting on an expedition around Africa to Hindustan, was blown across the Atlantic and came unawares upon the Brazilian coast. He took formal possession for Portugal, assuming that it must lie east of the Papal Meridian.

Space will not permit our following the fortunes of the Spanish adventurers who overran Central America and Florida in the half century that followed the voyages of the pioneers, or a description and study of the ancient civilizations indicated by the ruined cities of Campeche and Merida, in Yucatan, and in New Mexico. The expeditions of d'Ayllon, Montesino, Gomez, Florin, Grijalva, Bastida, De Soto, Ponce de Léon, Ojeda, Velasquez, Coronado and the negro Estevanico, radiated from Hispaniola, or Hayti, the Spanish base of operations, in their search for gold and their response to the lure of the Indian legends of the Golden City of Quivira, the Seven Cities of Cibola, and the Gilded Man. The romance of this period and a careful study of the native races, their origin, classification and civilizations, are to be found in the works of Prescott, Fiske, Squier, Bandelier, Markham and Julian Hawthorne.

Nor are we particularly concerned in these travels with the conquest of Mexico by Hernando Cortez, the greatest statesman and soldier ever sent by Spain across the water. A subordinate of Velasquez, the conqueror of Cuba, Cortez set forth, in 1519, from that island on his career of conquest which was the most conspicuous act of Spain in the new world. Montezuma II was the head war chief, or emperor of the country known as Anahuac, under whose leadership the Aztecs tried in vain to resist the domination of this resourceful and masterful Spaniard. His conquest was complete, and opened up the flood of gold from the main stream that was to enrich the mother country for generations. The stress of this clash of old and new civilizations, the awful carnage, the devastation and the slow rebuilding give to history one of its most stirring tragedies. The old gave way to the new. The contrast in the fortunes of these people is exemplified today in the City of Mexico. In an obscure little house in that city lives a modest, well-educated gentleman who is a lineal descendent of Montezuma, the legal heir of the Aztec throne, who should have been Emperor of

Anahuac. This Señor Montezuma, however, entertains no hopes of a restoration of the ancient empire, but quietly accepts the meagre pension paid him by the government. In contradistinction to this scion of the house of Montezuma, the heirs of Cortez receive immense revenues from their Mexican estates, and the Marquis Del Valle, as the present day Cortez is called, lives in grand style and is a man of power and influence in the city.

After the conquest of Mexico that of Peru was the next great achievement of the Spaniards. The expedition was fitted out on the Isthmus and proceeded, by way of the Pacific Ocean under the leadership of Francisco Pizarro and Almagro, in 1531. This was the first substantial invasion of the west coast of the South American continent by the whites. In comparatively few years this enormous territory came completely under the yoke of the Latin race. It extends from 12½ degrees North Latitude to 56 degrees South, and from the thirty-fifth meridian west of Greenwich to the eightieth. Its area is estimated at 6,873,000 square miles, or about 400,000 square miles greater than that of North America.

Dividing the continent longitudinally into three great natural regions, one may get a good idea of its configuration. These are: the Eastern Highlands, the Central Lowlands and the Western Cordillera (ridge) of the Andes. The first, lying wholly in Brazil, vary from 1,000 to 4,000 feet in average elevation, and are loftiest in the North and South, while the center is a hollow forming the lower valley of the Amazon. The loftiest region is near the coast where the highlands reach a height of nearly 8,500 feet.

The Central Lowlands comprise two areas: the Patagonian-Pampa Area and the Area of the Great River Basins, the latter being, respectively, the basins of La Plata in the Argentine country, the Amazon, in Brazil, and the Orinoco the Venezuela. The Patagonian-Pampa Area consists of the low Patagonian plateau and still lower pampa region north

of the Colorado River, constituting the great wheat and grazing plains of Argentina. The Great Basin Area occupies two-thirds of the continent.

The Western Cordillera of the Andes runs like gigantic vertebrae the entire length of the continent on the west coast. In Peru and northward the Cordillera branches into two main ridges. Between these lies the lofty table-land which was the center of the colossal civilization of the Incas. Southward from Peru the Andes run in a single range throughout the length of Chile, and bear the great mineral wealth of the latter country in nitrates and silver. The Cordillera is separated from the Pacific by a comparatively narrow ribbon of arid, sandy country, varying in width from 50 to 300 miles and is punctuated opposite Patagonia by fjords of such grandeur as to compel travelers' favorable comparison with the fjords of Norway. The Andes constitute the highest land in the Western Hemisphere. Professor Bailey of the Harvard Observatory at Arequipa, Peru, names forty-two peaks as being over 20,000 feet in height, three of which, in Bolivia, are over 23,000 feet, while Aconcagua, back of Santiago, in Chile, rises to the height of 24,760 feet. In this region, on the boundary between Peru and Bolivia, and at a height of 13,000 feet lies Lake Titicaca, the highest navigable body of water on the globe. On the islands of this lake is the traditional birthplace of the ancient Inca dynasty.

The climate of South America has as great extremes as our own, the greater part, however, being tropical. It must be observed also that the seasons are inverted, since most of the continent lies below the equator. Christmas weather in Buenos Aires, for instance, falls in July.

The population is estimated at 40,000,000, giving a mean density of population of .53 per square mile. The coastal lands, river valleys and the alluvial plains or pampas of the Plata basin are the most densely peopled. Intermarriage between the early white settlers and the native Indians

and with the imported negro slaves, and the enormous immigration from Europe have produced a mixed race in their most densely populated sections, containing, as Réclus has pointed out, the greatest number of characteristics of all the races, the most typical average specimens of humanity to be found anywhere on earth. The inhabitants of the interior of the forest regions and in Patagonia, consist mainly of aborigines of many races, differing in language more than in racial characteristics. The natives of the warmer regions are yellower than the brown inhabitants of the mountains and lofty plateaus, but all possess the same dark, lank hair and scantiness of beard.

The Caribs of the lower, the Nu-Aruak of the upper Amazon, the Tupi-Guarany between the Amazon and the Plata, and the Guaykuru of the Paraguay, the Ges and Mundrucus of Brazil, and the Patagonians and the Fuegians of the extreme South, are among the most important of the races east of the Andes. The Chibchas of Colombia, the long unconquered and magnificently virile Araucanians of Chile, and the Quichuas, the basis of the great Inca civilization overthrown by the Pizarros, are the most conspicuous of the Andean tribes. The name Andes was itself derived from the Anti Indians.

At the time of the coming of the Spaniards the greater portion of the west coast was under the domination of a well organized civilization, or semi-civilization, as Marion Wilcox prefers to call it in his article in the *Encyclopedia Americana*. The nation representing this civilization, the Incas, was formed in their thirteenth century by the four tribes scattered over the northwest of South America, known as the Quichuas, Incas, Canas and Canchis. They were all mountaineers, short but active and strong, with soft brown skins, black hair and arched noses. At first the tribes were composed of clans, but the Incas settled in the lofty valley of Cuzco (in Peru) and from that coign of vantage gradually subdued the other tribes. Unlike the Aztecs they con-

firmed their conquests not by exacting tribute but by military occupation of the subject territory. The ancient city of Cuzco became their capital about the end of the thirteenth century, and from this point, northward and southward, the expansion and organization of the great Inca "empire" began. A succession of head chiefs had already been instituted and these monarchs were called Incas, *par excellence*—the Inca of all minor Incas. Under successive rulers most of the Andean tribes from the Equator down as far as the land of the Araucanians (Chile) came under their domination; the Aymaras, supposed to be the descendants of the pre-historic Pirua race, which built the cyclopean temples about Tiahuanucu, in Peru, the Chancas, living near the Equator, and the Chimus who gave its name to the famous volcano Chimborazo in Ecuador. It was under the Inca Yupanqui that this last absorption took place, and he is regarded as the great hero of pre-Spanish Peruvian history. To this conqueror was given the surname Pachacutec—Changer of the World.

His successor extended the dominion of his people far into Chile, so that it became necessary to found the city of Quito (now the capital of Ecuador), as a base of administration in the north. His son, Huayna Capac, who died in 1523, just before the Spanish invasion, found himself the ruler of an empire of two thousand seven hundred miles in length and several hundred wide, extending from Colombia to the river Maule, three hundred miles south of Santiago, in Chile, and eastward to include Bolivia and the great part of Argentina, and this enormous area of mountainous difficult country was not merely conquered but occupied and assimilated, and effectively governed from an administrative center. Garrisons were distributed throughout at strategic points, and were connected by the famous roads which have been the wonder and admiration of the world. They started from Cuzco as a center and diverged to all parts of the empire. Their average width was twenty-five feet and they were

almost as level as railroads, which is saying much when one remembers the rugged and rocky topography of the Inca's dominions. There was a central highway from Quito to Cuzco, and thence southward, which is described by the historian Pedro Cieza de León. "I believe that since the history of man has been recorded, there has been no account of such grandeur as is to be seen on this road, which passes over deep valleys and lofty mountains, by snowy heights, over falls of water, through live rocks and along the edges of furious torrents. In all these places it is level and paved, along mountain slopes well excavated, through the living rock cut, along the river bank supported by walls, in the snowy heights with steps and resting places, in all parts clean-swept and clear of stones, with post and store houses and temples to be seen at intervals. . . . The roads constructed by the Romans are not to be compared with it."

The post houses were four or five miles apart, and in each were two Indians who carried messages with incredible swiftness and endurance to and from the next house in line, whereby the government was kept at all times fully informed of the administration in all parts of the country. In this way messages traveled at the rate of over one hundred and fifty miles a day.

In the temporal government of this "empire" the Inca was practically an absolute monarch, and in spiritual affairs head priest. The religion of the country, practiced with a rigid ritual which regulated every act of their lives, was a combination of Sun and Ancestor worship, with a phase of monotheism in the background; they perceived that the world must have been created by some superior being, and they called him Pachacamac, but they did not attempt to lift their minds to supernatural conceptions. Human sacrifices were not practiced in the Inca temples. Near the site of the present city of Lima was raised the single oracular temple of this god.

But, far more impressive than this temple are the remains of the Inca palaces at Cuzco and the stupendous fortifications.

fications described in detail by Bandelier, Markham and Squier. The architecture, on a colossal scale, is ascribed by some investigators to a pre-Incarial period—the Piruan, the traditional name given to a very ancient people, the Hatun-Runac, who occupied the highlands of Peru and Bolivia before the rise of the Inca dynasty. Whether the Incas were a later development of the Pirus or a distinct race which builded upon the ruins of the latter, is still a subject for dispute.

"That such a people existed," writes Markham, "is evident from the remains of cyclopean architecture of a type different and older than the Inca edifices. Tiahuanucu, which is twelve miles from the northern end of Lake Titicaca in Western Bolivia, near the border of Peru, and about twelve thousand nine hundred feet above the sea, includes the remains of several very large quadrilateral buildings, monolithic doorways, broken statues, etc. The material is generally hard sandstone or trachyte, often in immense blocks, and it must have been transported twenty-five miles by water and fifteen by land. The blocks were cut and fitted together with great skill, the joining being by mortises and bolts. Many of them are elaborately sculptured. The largest and most remarkable of the monolithic doorways is thirteen feet wide, with a present height above the ground of over seven feet, and nearly three feet thick. . . . The style of architecture and sculpture is absolutely unique, and the exactness of the squaring and joining are unsurpassed even by the most noted ancient and modern works of the old world."

Quite as remarkable are the ruins of Sacsahuana, which by some are ascribed to the Pirus, though others contend that they may have been built by the Incas as late as the fifteenth century. The buildings overlook the present town of Cuzco in Peru. The principal works of the fortifications (for such they seem to be) consist of three walls, each eighteen hundred feet long, rising one above the other, and supporting artificial terraces, defended by parapets. "The

heaviest work of the fortress," says Squier, "remains substantially perfect, and will remain as long as the pyramids shall last, or Stonehenge or the Coliseum endure. The outer wall is the heaviest. Each salient is an immense block of stone, sometimes as high as the terrace which it supports, but generally sustaining one or more great stones only less in size than itself. One of these stones is twenty-seven feet long, fourteen broad, and twelve in thickness. Stones of fifteen feet in length, twelve in width, and ten in thickness are common in the outer walls."

The Incas practiced irrigation, and manured their crops of corn and other growths with guano. It was in Peru that the potato as we know it was first discovered. They domesticated and worked wild animals, the llama, derived from the huanacu, and the alpaca from the vicuna.

The state was based on the principle of communistic despotism. The Inca transmitted his power to the eldest son of his official wife, who was always his full sister. The literature of the Incas is, unfortunately, nil, since their only means of recording their transactions was by the *quipus* or knotted string, still in use by the peons in bartar and sale. It seems strange to us that a people as intelligent as the Incas must have been could have pursued their astonishing growth without recording it in literature in the shape of books. Some poems and plays of Incarial times are, however, extant, having been taken down by the Spaniards from oral tradition.

Such, in briefest suggestion, is the people and the vast empire (covering half of Vespucci's "New World") conquered and almost obliterated by the Spaniards in their search for gold. The story of their descent is woven into one of the most stirring romances of literature, Prescott's "Conquest of Peru," and in more recent years has been told perhaps with more accuracy by Julian Hawthorne, Thomas C. Dawson and other careful writers already mentioned.

During the activities of Enciso, Nicuesa and Balboa,

on the Isthmus, at the time of the latter's discovery of the Pacific, in 1513, gold ornaments were found among the possessions of the natives. Inquiry elicited the welcome news that in the South dwelt a great nation that used gold and silver for pottery and building materials and lived in great cities. After several ineffectual attempts by Balboa, Francisco Pizarro and others, to reach the new gold fields, the Pizarro brothers and two associates, Hernando Luque, a priest, possessed of some money, and Diego de Almagro, set sail from Panamá and landed at Tumbez in the Gulf of Guayaquil, at the close of 1531, with two hundred men and fifty horses. With this ridiculously small army the Spaniards secured a foothold in the Inca country, and by an almost incredible series of fortuitous events and the exercise of a high degree of military strategy only equalled by Cortes in Mexico, Pizarro subjugated the "empire" and laid the foundation of Spain's three hundred years of dominion over the Southern continent. A dynastic war between the legitimate Inca Huascar, and his brother Atahualpa, the terror incited among the natives by the horses and firearms of the invaders, and the trap into which Pizarro lured the successful contestant for the Inca throne, Atahualpa, were the chief incidents availed of by the resourceful Spaniard in effecting his conquest.

Over fifteen millions in gold was divided in the first months of the campaign and vast stores of silver lay within their grasp in the Bolivian mountains. Another Mexico was at last discovered, and promised greater wealth to the King and the adventurers than was ever dreamed of by the pioneer Columbus.

From Lima, the capital founded in 1535, by Pizarro, the Spanish irruption spread south and west. Whatever may be our animadversions against the Spanish on the score of their greed for gold, after reading Prescott and other severe critics, there is no denying that it prompted them, as nothing else in the world could have done, to pursue the work of ex-

ploration and to make the new world known with a rapidity which never could have been rivalled by mere geographers and ethnologists, or by the thorough colonization methods of the Anglo-Saxons. Before the eyes of the Spanish adventurers there hovered constantly the vision of some absolutely golden country where the precious metal was the veriest dross. In quest of this vision they underwent labors and sufferings and braved perils which would have been heroic in another cause. We have one picture handed down to us by the early Spanish historians of this period that indicated to what degree they attained success in their quest. We are told that Pizarro, then become a Marquis and the first Viceroy, rode to church one Sunday morning over cobblestones of solid silver, and mounted on a horse shod with gold and caparisoned with jewels and golden ornaments worth a king's ransom.

Upon the secure establishment of the Spanish domination in Peru proper, the Inca "empire" was divided, Almagro being allotted the lands south of Cuzco. His expedition of conquest into Chile was, however, a failure, and it was left to Valdivia, one of the most imposing figures among the "Conquistadores," to make an enduring campaign against the powerful race of the Araucanians, vassals of the Incas, whose country lay north of the river Biobio. These Indians are described at some length in Hancock's "History of Chile." Less advanced in culture than the Incas, they were and are today a sturdy, warlike race and read into the history of Spain's colonial régime in Chile many chapters epic in their stress and fierceness.

In 1540 Valdivia, with Pedro de Hoz and a hundred and fifty Spaniards, and some thousands of Indians, marched from Cuzco to succeed where Almagro failed. He penetrated as far as the site of the present capital of Chile, Santiago, where he made his first settlement, on February 14th—Saint Iago's day. During the years of constant warfare with the Araucanians prior to his heroic death at the end

of 1553, Valdivia founded six settlements on the Pacific slope of Chile—the last bearing his name—and became the Governor of the new province.

The Patagonian country, down to the Strait of Magellan, was explored at this time by Pastene, sent out from Lima, but as the region was not rich in portable wealth, its settlement was deferred till a later day, and it was not until long afterwards that the world began to hear about the huge savages and the majestic scenery of the fjords.

Bolivia in its entirety and the northern areas of the Argentine submitted more quietly to the Spanish conquerors. In 1542, Diego de Rojas led the first recorded expedition from Peru down through the Humahuaca valley into Argentina. He perished in a fight with a wild tribe near the main chain of the Andes, but his followers continued their march. Near Tucumán they passed out from the mountain defiles into the pampas and, leaving the desert to their right, penetrated through Santiago (in Argentina) and Córdoba to the Paraná river country. This invasion was followed by those of other adventurers from the Andes settlements, lured by the reports of the peaceable and wealthy Indians inhabiting irrigated valleys and the accounts of the magnificent pastures stretching away to the east, now the scene of Argentine's great stock-raising and wheat industry. This influx from the Peruvian center was met by the expeditions along the Atlantic coast converging at Buenos Aires and marching north and west—both in search of a new Peru.

The rights claimed by Portugal over the east coast of South America, by virtue of discovery and the treaty of Tordesillas, were the source of much dissension with Spain. In 1516 Juan Diaz de Solis was sent out from Spain to explore the southern part of the continent from the Atlantic coast. He reached the Plata River and landed on the northern bank. The news of this event aroused the protests of Portugal which claimed the whole coast line. The Portuguese, however, made no settlement, and did not follow up their

protests or take possession south of Brazil, and finally, in 1526, the famous navigator, Sebastian Cabot, was dispatched by the Spanish government to determine astronomically the exact location of the Papal Line of Demarkation in America. He also entered the Plata and heard rumors of the golden empire which Pizarro later discovered. Cabot and his companions thereupon abandoned their survey and pushed inland to the north and west in the hope that their discovery of the rich mines of Peru would excuse their disobedience. They got no further than Asunción, in Paraguay, at the junction of the Pilcomayo and Paraguay rivers. The expedition utterly failed of its object and Cabot returned to Spain.

The venture, however, stimulated Portugal firmly to establish her rights by colonization and actual possession, and Alonzo da Souza started from Lisbon with an expedition intending to take possession of the Plata country. Lack of provisions and fear of the Indians born of the tales of a Portuguese castaway picked up on the Brazilian coast—one of the insignificant chances that sometimes change the course of empires—stopped da Souza before he reached his destination. Instead of founding a colony on the great estuary (La Plata) and expelling the Spanish, he founded San Vicente, just south of the tropic of Capricorn and of the present capital of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro. This became the southern outpost of the Portuguese possessions and the temperate zone of South America was left open to the Spaniards.

Two years after Cabot's failure, and at the time when Europe rang with Pizarro's exploit, the Spanish King was beset with the clamor of adventuresome nobles who desired to seek their fortune in America. Of these Pedro de Mendoza was granted territory beginning at the Portuguese possessions and running south two hundred leagues. With two thousand men he reached the Plata where he founded the present city of Buenos Aires. The settlement was a failure. The Indians and disease reduced it to a scant company which fled up the Paraná River from the Plata estuary to Cabot's

abandoned fort. From this base the more venturesome radiated over the Uruguay, Paraguay and upper Argentine region. Domingo Irala stands out as the real founder of the Spanish settlements of the Paraná valley. He eventually penetrated by way of the Paraguay River into the Peruvian country.

No practical results followed this final opening of the interior, and the mingling of the westward and eastward-bound expeditions, until the coastal settlements became strong enough to attempt colonization. But the search for golden empires gradually subsided into an appreciation of the fertile plains as a source of wealth through agriculture.

Most naturally it was on the coast of the Caribbean sea, the theater of Columbus's exploits, that the first explorations of South America took place, although, as we have seen, Peru became the seat of Spain's sovereignty over the continent, and, as was the case with the empire she replaced, the center from which her colonization radiated.

On his third voyage in 1498, Columbus sighted the mountains on the Venezuelan coast and a year later Alonzo de Ojeda skirted it for four hundred miles, finally turning in at the great Gulf of Maracaibo, where an Indian village standing on piles over the shallow water suggested to him the name of "Little Venice." It was not until 1520, however, that any permanent settlement was made, at Cumaná, which we now know to be the oldest city on the continent. The real colonization began four hundred miles west of this point, with the foundation, in 1527, of the city of Coro. Thence was easy access by land over the coast plain to the northwestern slope of the Andean range, which runs southwest to the great plateau of Pamplona, in Colombia, and by this route may be traced the settlements that resulted in Venezuela and Colombia from the hunt for the golden city (of Quivira).

Charles the Fifth, the Hapsburg Emperor and King of Spain leased the coast of Venezuela to the Welser family

Pronouncing Vocabulary

of Augsburg, the wealthiest merchants of their time, and his heaviest creditors. Under their commission the first Adelantado (governor of a province), Alfonso, took possession of Coro and conducted various expeditions southwest along the Andes, perishing near Pamplona in about 1531. His successors and adventurers from the Isthmus, entering from the Pacific, continued these expeditions into the interior, and opened up the country that is now Colombia and Ecuador, often being led to their ruin among the remote mountain fastnesses by rumors of their nearness to Quivira, where the river ran over silver sands, the palaces were built of solid gold, studded with emeralds, and the King, "El Dorado" (The Gilded Man), covered his body with gold dust and bathed in the sacred lake of Guatavita.

Pronouncing Vocabulary

Words whose pronunciation is easy or can be found easily are not listed below.

Aconcagua	Ah-cohn-cah'-gwah	Chancas	Tchahn'-kahs
d'Ayllon'	d'Ah-ee-yohn'	Chimborazo	Tcheem-boh-rah'-soh
Aymara	Ay-mah'-rah	Chibchas	Tcheeb'-tchahs
Adelantado	Ah-day-lahn-tah'-doh	Chimus	Tchee'muh
Alfonso	Ahl'-fing-er	Cipango	See-pang'-goh
Almagro (Diego de)	Ahl-mah'-grob (Dee-ay'- goh day)	Conquistadores	Kohn-kees-tah-doh'-rays
Alonso de Ojeda	Ah-lohn-zoh'-day Oh- nay'-dan	Cordillera	Kohr-dee'-yay-rah
Alonso da Souza	Ah-lohn-zoh' day Souh'- zah	Cordoba	Kohr'-doh-bah
Amerigo Vespucci	Ah-may-ree'-go Ves- poo'-tkee	Coronado	Koh'-roh
Anahuac	Ah-nah-wahk'	Cortes	Kohr'-nah'-doh
Anti	Ahn'-tee	Cumana'	Koo-mah-nah'
Antilla	Ahn-tee'-yah	Cuzco	Kos'-coh
Arancianians	Ah-rau-cah'-nee-ahns	Darien	Day'-ree-ayn
Arequipa	Ah-ray-kee'-pah	De Cabral	Day Kah-brahl'
Asuncion'	Ah-soon-see-ohn'	De Soto	Day Soh'-tho
Atahualpa	Ah-tah-wahl'-pah	Del Valle	Dayl Vah'-yay
Bahamas	Bah-hah'-mabs	Diaz	Dee'-ahs
Rastida	Bas-tee'-dah	Diego de Rojas	Dee-ay'-goh day Roh'- halis
Riobio	Bee-oh-bee'-oh	Domingo Irala	Doh-meen'-goh Ee-rah'- lah
Buenos Aires	Boo-ay'-nohs Ah'-ee- rays	El Dorado	Ayl-doh-rah'-doh
Campeche	Kahn'-pay'-chay	Encisco	Ayn-see'-skoh
Canas	Kahn'-yahs	Estevanico	Ays-tay-vah-neeh'-coh
Canchis	Kahn'-chees	Florin	Floh-reem'
		Francisco Pizarro	Fahn'-cees'-koh Pee- zah'-roh

Pronouncing Vocabulary

Fuego	Foo-say'-goh	Parana'	Pah-rah-nah'
Gastaldi	Gahs-tahl'-di	Pastene	Pahs-tayn'-yah
Ges	Gays	Pedro de Hor	Pay'-droh day Ohs
Gomez	Goh'-mays	Pedro de Mendoza	Pay'-droh day Mayn-
Grimalva	Gree-hahl'-vah	Pinta	doh'-sah
Guayaquil	Gwak-ee-yah-keel'	Pirus	Peen'-tah
Guatavita	Gwah-tah-vee-tah'	Ponce de Leon	Pee-ruh'ah
Guaykuru	Gwa-ee-koo-rooh'	Quichuas	Pohn'-say day Lay-ohn'
Hatun-Runas	Ah-toon' Rook'-nahs	Quinsay	Kee-choo'-ahs
Hernando Luque	Ayr-nahn'-dok Loo'- kay	Quito	Keen'-say
Huayna Capac	Hwan'-nah Kah-pahek'	Oquivira	Kee'-tch
Huascar	Hwas'-kah	Reclus	Kee-vee'-rah
Humahuaca	Oo-mah-wah'-kah	Rio de Janeiro	Ray-kloons'
Juan Diaz de Solio	Hoo-ahn' Dee'-ahs day	Sacsahuana	Ree'-oh day Zha-nay'
La Plata	Soh'-lee-oh	San Vicente	ee-roh
Leon (Pedro Cieza de)	Lay-own' (Pay'-dro See'- ay'-za' day)	Santa Maria	Sahk-sah-kuah'-nah
Lima	Lee'-nah	San Salvador	Sahn Vee-cayn'-tay
Magellan	Mah-hay-lahn' or (Eng.) Mah-gel'-lahn	Santiago	Sahn'-tah Mah-ree'-yah
Maracaibo	Mah-rah-kai'-boh	Soldnerini	Sahn-sahl-vah-dohr'
Marco Polo	Mahr'ko-h Poh'-loh	Tiahuanuco	Sahn-tee-ah'-goh
Maulle	Mah-ooh'-lay	Titicaca	Sol-day-res'-nee
Merida	May'-ree-dah	Tordesillas	Tee-ah-wak-nook'-koh
Montesino	Moh-nay-see'-noh	Toscanelli	Tee-tee-kah'-kah
Montezuma	Mohn-tay-zoo'-mah	Trinidad	Toh-day-sec'-yahs
Nicuesa	Nee-kway'-sah	Tupi	Tos-kahn-el'-ice
Nina	Neen'-yah	Tumbez	Tree-nee-dahd'
Nu-Aruk	Noo-Ahr-oo-ak'	Uruguay	Too'-pe
Orinoco	Oh-ree-noh'-koh	Valdivia	Toom'-bays
Pachacute	Pak-tchak-koo-teek'	Vasco da Gama	Orr-roo-gway'
Pamplona	Pahm-ploh'-nah	Vasco Nunez da Bos	Vahl-dee'-vee-yah
Panama'	Pah-nah-mah'	Velasquez	Vah'-koh dah Gah'-mah
Paraguay	Pak'-rah-gway	Verde (Cape)	Bal-Vahs-koh Noon'-yah day Babi-boh'-ah
		Yupanqui	Vay-ahs'-keth
			Vay'-day
			Een-pahn'-kee

Note. A bibliography suggesting supplementary material for use in connection with the Reading oJourney through South America may be found in the Round Table of this number. The Reading Journey also forms the basis of the Suggestive Travel Club programs which appear in the same department.





I. Engineers and Engineering

By Carl S. Dow

WHILE traveling in Egypt, a New York man asked his donkey boy if he knew the name of Roosevelt, then president of the United States. The boy shook his head. When asked, "Do you know who Edison is?" he smiled, nodded, and pointed to the electric light which glowed in front of the hotel.

The name of the man who gave the world the electric light, the duplex telegraph, the phonograph, and hundreds of devices of lesser importance was known to the ignorant donkey boy. Why? Simply because Edison is connected with inventions which have made people more comfortable, given them pleasure and made twentieth century progress possible. Others have brought out new devices which have had their place in the industrial development but none are so conspicuous as our whole modern use of electricity for lighting, power, and transportation.

What engineering has done and is doing for the world is in evidence, for the engineer is a man of action not of speculation. It has been said that engineering creates modern life, that the progress of civilization is proportional to the development of science. Take away engineering from the world and we should be what our predecessors were.

The profession of engineering is a production of the nineteenth century and the last half of the century at that. It is truly remarkable that for centuries the world should have had so many great men in almost all lines yet make so

little real progress. Men traveled no more rapidly or comfortably one hundred years ago than they did a thousand years ago. How quickly the parlor car and the Twentieth Century Limited followed the introduction of steam to transportation. Old methods of travel fully developed could never have approached the speed of the express train nor the comfort of the parlor car or the Pullman.

It would have taken an ancient Greek no longer to reach America than it did Columbus, for the sailing vessel of Columbus's day was but a shade better than the first boats propelled by sail. From a new scientific idea there was developed in a few years the modern ocean greyhound that has reduced the long tedious trip of Columbus to a pleasant voyage of less than a week.

Again, news of the battle of Marathon and of the surrender of Cornwallis was sent in the same way. But a few years later the telegraph flashed news across a continent or beneath an ocean in a few seconds. Not long ago a business man avoided a trip to Europe because he lost all opportunity for communication for ten days or two weeks—now, with the wireless, he gets in touch with one shore soon after losing communication with the other.

The advance from the tallow dip to the oil lamp and the gas light was relatively slight, viewing the matter from the perspective of today; progress seemed to crawl until suddenly the electric light came with a bound. Electricity in the form of the arc light followed the incandescent bulb, and the mercury-vapor lamp and other modifications followed the arc.

After once grasping the idea it did not take engineers long to improve the crude telephone instruments of Alexander Graham Bell. It soon became commonplace to talk business with a man hundreds of miles away. The telephone as a curiosity or a luxury for the rich gave place to the telephone as a business necessity and a convenience not beyond the well-to-do. How common the use of the telephone has

become and how keen Americans are to the advantages of this means of communication are shown by a few facts:

In the United States there are eight telephone instruments for every one hundred inhabitants; no other country has half as many. In the whole of Europe there are but one-third as many telephones as in this country. Boston has twice as many as Paris, Chicago has more than London, and Ohio has as many telephones as Great Britain. The United States with but five per cent of the human race has seventy per cent of the telephones.

Hundreds of other instances might be given to show that this is the age of applied science, that engineering is transforming the expensive luxuries of yesterday into the relatively cheap necessities of today.

Important as engineering is and has been, it is on the threshold of far greater things; it will be a still bigger factor in the development of the next hundred years.

Just as the utilization of a part of Niagara's tremendous power becomes a fact, saving over 6,500,000 tons of coal yearly, the engineer begins a waterway which will have far-reaching effect on the commerce of nations. The Panama canal, the greatest work of its kind ever attempted, was planned years ago and a part of the work done; but it could not be brought to a successful finish because it lacked American engineering.

Another project of the civil engineer is the work of reclamation in the West—the conversion of the arid desert lands into the most productive of farm lands. How is this done? By building huge dams which will store the waters of the rainy season making them available for irrigation during the long periods when no rain falls. The Roosevelt Dam alone will turn a quarter of a million acres into fertile farms; the 1,300 miles of canals already dug and the projects now being carried out will reclaim thousands of acres in addition.

We are accustomed to think of the engineer's work as

new projects, new inventions, or new construction work, and much of it is; but the engineer never loses an opportunity to improve existing things, especially when economy is important. The willingness of the engineer to throw away a machine, even if practically new, just as soon as a better one is devised has been the foundation of American progress.

The engineer does more to conserve natural resources than all the legislators and business men put together. He builds all kinds of industrial furnaces to burn larger and larger quantities of coal, yet he strives constantly to save coal by making those furnaces more economical and by utilizing other kinds of fuel. To produce a given amount of steam power, only about one-third as much fuel is required today as was consumed twenty years ago. This means that the perfecting of apparatus and scientific management conserve coal at the rate of \$12,000,000 yearly. A kilowatt of electricity (the power taken by about twenty incandescent lamps) now costs only ten to twelve cents; formerly it cost sixteen to eighteen cents.

The triumph of Edison, the carbon filament lamp, has had to bow to the more economical Tungsten lamp—the product of the engineer's patient research work. If all the carbon filament lamps were replaced by Tungsten lamps, the annual saving would reach the enormous sum of \$240,000,000.

The conservation in coal-mining, copper-mining, and in the extraction of all useful metals shows that the mining engineer also has recognized his opportunities. And so it is with engineering in all its branches. We hear of so many kinds of engineering that one may wonder why the word engineer needs so many qualifying adjectives. Years ago, before specialization was so necessary, a man was an engineer in the same way that a man was a doctor. The engineer would lay out a town, design a bridge, build an engine, a machine tool, or plan the heating and ventilating of a build-

ing. Formerly the doctor would do anything—pull a tooth, fit glasses, cut off a leg, attend all kinds of disease. Nowadays a throat, eye, or ear specialist will not attempt a case of typhoid or appendicitis. The telephone engineer will not design a power plant, nor pose as a metallurgical engineer, nor yet assume the duties of a structural engineer. A concrete engineer does not claim to know how to solve the problems of railroading, nor does he pretend to know the last word in marine engineering. The engineer, like the doctor, is a specialist, but instead of being called a specialist he is some kind of an engineer.

While the engineering specialist may disclaim knowledge of most branches, he can still rightfully be called an engineer for the accepted definition of engineering is: "the science and art of applying, economically, the laws, forces, and materials of nature for the use, convenience, or enjoyment of man."

Natural resources have demanded the mining engineer, the metallurgical engineer, and even the agricultural engineer. The marvelous development of electricity required that some mechanical engineers should separate themselves as it were and become experts in telephony, telegraphy, storage-battery work, etc. Today the chemical engineer and the electro-chemical engineer are developing a most wonderful field, one that will be of the greatest benefit to mankind. Aluminum, in the days of our fathers and grandfathers, was known as a scarce metal, yet chemistry proved its abundance in various forms. It was for the electro-chemist to discover the electric process for reducing the metal from its ores. Of a sudden the price of the metal came within reach, and today cooking utensils of this light, heat-conducting metal are found in most households, and aluminum is extensively used in manufacturing where lightness is essential.

New industries and inventions have demanded their specialists and much of the new work has involved sci-

tific training and the application of engineering principles. Among others we now have the automobile engineer, the wireless engineer, the illuminating engineer, who scientifically plans the lighting of public buildings, parks, etc., who experiments with locations and reflectors to give the best lighting and can tell you just what a candle-power of light costs under all conditions.

The recent, almost startling, achievements of the efficiency engineer, under the more comprehensive term "scientific management," have made this a recognized branch of engineering and brought distinction upon its most prominent practitioners. Growing out of the so-called "production" or "industrial" engineering, the new branch shows what results can be obtained when scientific analysis and deduction are applied, whether in industrial operation, in public service, or in engineering construction.

A few years ago there came a demand for the "social" engineer whose function it was to better the social conditions of employees in large industrial plants, and to promote more cordial relations between employee and employer.

The many branches of engineering and the extensive fields for this sort of work would seem to offer a wide choice to anyone having a taste for studying and applying science. At the same time the very largeness of the scope of engineering and the number of branches are confusing especially because any department of engineering must be entered early, at the time of life when a young man has had little or no experience. He is seldom wise enough to decide what kind of engineer he will be; instead, opportunity decides for him. How many young men to whom sciences are attractive, deliberately weigh the labors, the satisfaction, the rewards of any kind of engineering? They usually let circumstances guide them in their choice. Many a boy attracted by the magic word "electricity" has cast aside everything, intending to become an electrical en-

gineer, only to take advantage of an opening in some department of civil or mechanical engineering.

Years ago a boy entering a technical school had to choose his "course," that is, decide the great question very early. That was the old idea even in the best schools; it still prevails to some extent in schools of lesser importance. Nowadays the all-powerful "opportunity" is given due consideration; it is realized that a man doesn't always follow what may at first attract him. With this in mind, perhaps, President Lowell, when inaugurated at Harvard, said that in our complex modern world the best education aims at producing men who know a little of everything and something well. Did he refer specifically to the engineering department? It might seem so for the student at Harvard is now urged to get his academic degree before beginning his studies relating to engineering. The Graduate School of Applied Science provides that the student receive instruction in many things before deciding what branch of engineering he will enter. The soundness of this reasoning is apparent when one considers that the same principles underlie all branches of engineering. In fact the teaching of *principles*, not mere facts and formulas, is the one fundamental of engineering education at Harvard.

The successful American engineer of today, generally speaking, received his preliminary training at some technical school, for in this way only can the training for this profession be theoretical enough to insure success and progress, and systematic enough to give adequate equipment in the few years which can be spent in "getting ready." The importance now placed on technical education is shown in an advertisement by the Municipal Civil Service Commission in a New York daily announcing an examination for the position of mechanical engineer in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works:

"Candidates must be graduates of a technical school and have had drafting room experience, etc."

Admitting then the necessity of a technical education, the next question is, "What school?" Certain men are bound to get to the top no matter where they receive their training; to them, the particular school or university makes little difference. We are thoroughly convinced of this when we hear that the *alma mater* of some great surgeon is a small, little-known medical school, or of a noted lawyer a poorly equipped law school, or of an able engineer a university having an engineering department hardly worthy of the name.

But all men have not sufficient native ability to stand at the head, even when trained in a school of high standing. Some become successful engineers by selecting a technical school adapted to their needs. Some types of school are specialists in some branches of engineering, while others are best suited to certain types of men.

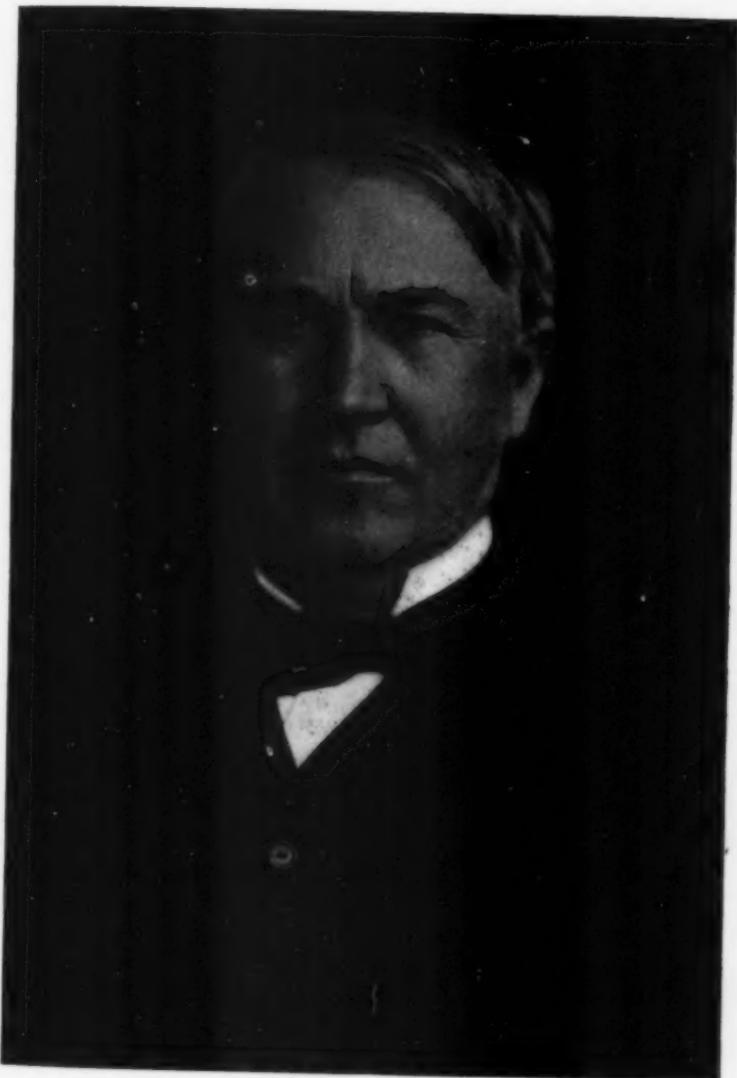
Success in athletics, acquaintance, or the career of a particular man should not be fundamental reasons for choice; rather a school should be selected because of other considerations. First, the type of school should be settled, then preference shown for some one of that type. Schools of technology may be divided into two classes: first, a purely technical school, not usually connected with other departments of a university. It specializes in technical work, often making shop process and drafting very important; it aims to give technical education to the exclusion of all else, and especially are the so-called cultural studies neglected. This type of school is usually better for the man who intends to be a designer of machinery, a shop superintendent, or for any man who will be content to use his engineering in a self-contained way, to use it as a collection of facts by themselves, not as principles related to numerous lines of human endeavor.

On the other hand is the broader technical school; it most often forms part of a university. Here are conditions vastly different. Cultural studies, acquaintance, university

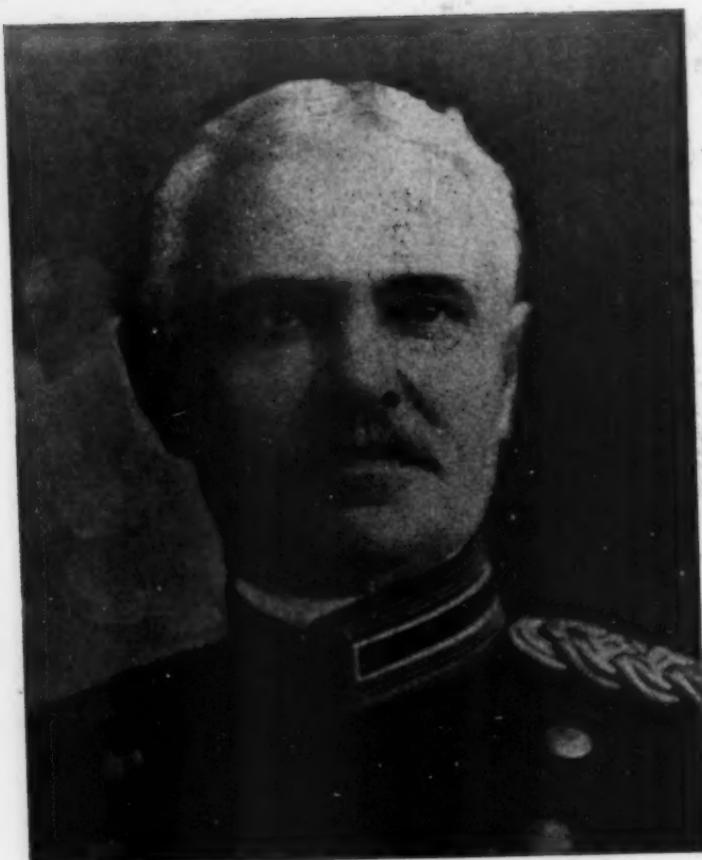
life, a broad knowledge of related subjects, all are considered necessary for the successful engineer. This type of school should be the choice of the man who from association, heredity, or experience is ambitious for the highest and broadest work and has the requisite ability. It is for the future manager, president, or director of industry, whose training must fit him for executive positions, or enable him to weigh and apply engineering principles to the complex conditions of manufacturing, selling, financing, public service, or the great problems of transportation.

Note. A bibliography of material useful in connection with the series on "American Engineering" will be found in the Round Table of this number.





Thomas A. Edison



George Washington Goethals, Builder of the Panama Canal



Filling Chagres River at Gatun



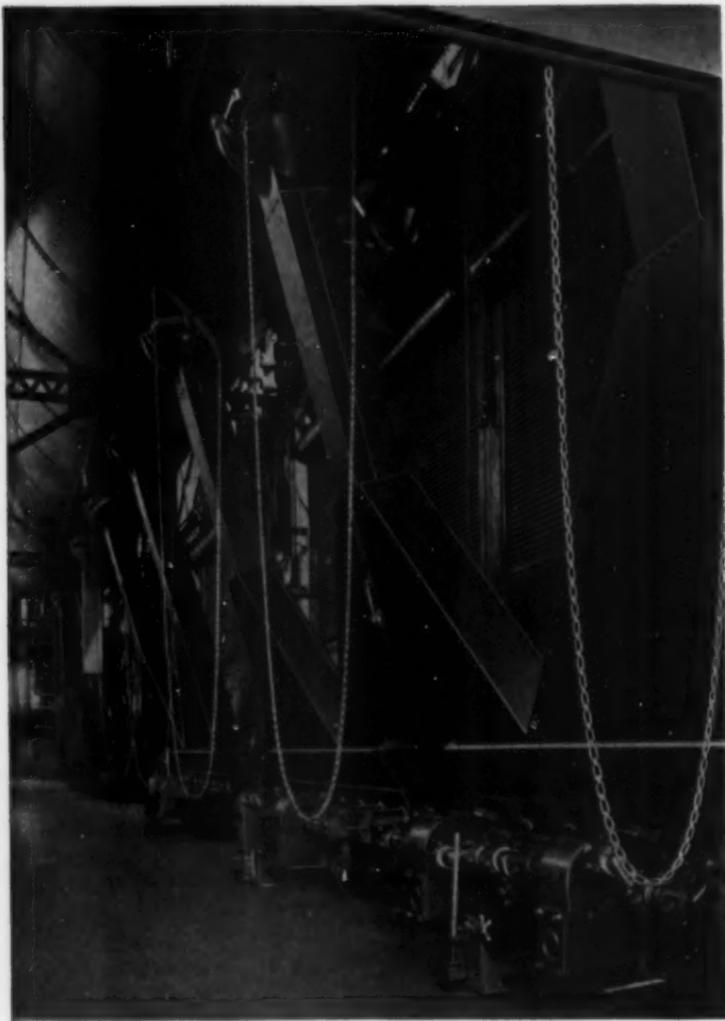
Excavation of Lock Site, Gatun



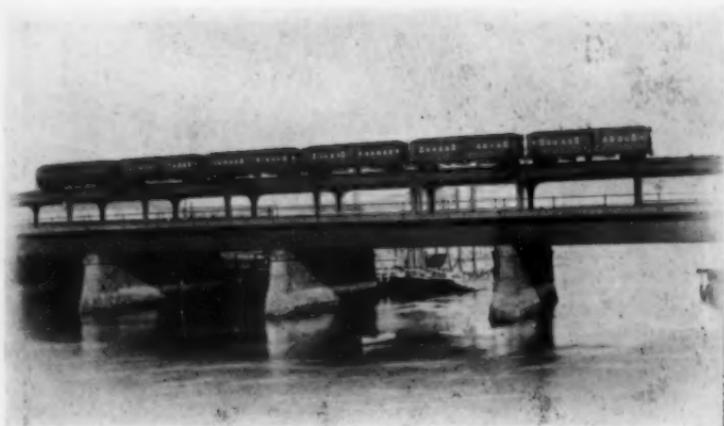
Two Views of the Roosevelt Dam



Opening of Chicago-New York long-distance line, 1893.
Alexander Graham Bell at the telephone



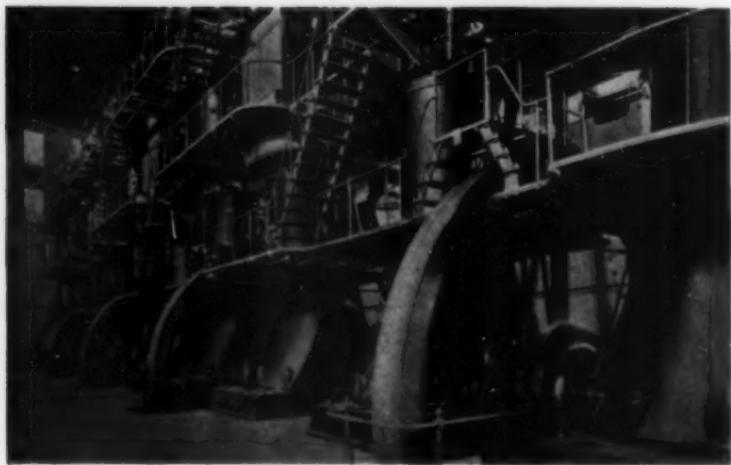
Interior of Power Plant showing coal chutes to Taylor stokers.
Coal is mechanically supplied to the boilers and automatically
handled in the furnace. In such a plant human labor is a
minimum



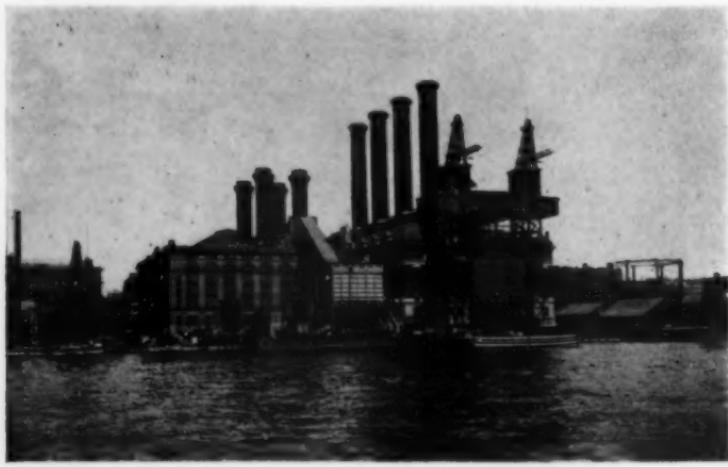
Boston Elevated Railroad. Double Equipment. Westinghouse Interpole Motors. Picture shows also elevated structure of steel and bridge on stone piers



Electric locomotive and heavy train in the Manhattan Terminal yards at the New York portals of the North River tunnels. The present Direct-Current Electric Service extends from New Jersey to Long Island and all power is generated and applied through Westinghouse apparatus.



Allis-Chalmers Steeple Type Blowing Engines at Edgar Thompson Furnace of Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburg



New York Edison Company, Borough of Manhattan, New York,
Waterside Stations Nos. 1 and 2

The Latest in Women's Occupations

By Kate Fisher Kimball

"Allowing all to start from the one point in the world of intellectual culture and labor, with our ancient mother Nature sitting as umpire, distributing the prizes and scratching from the lists the incompetent, is all we demand."—Oliver Schreiner's "*Woman and Labor*."

A N actual presentation of the "latest" in women's occupations might mean a catalog of women's activities limited only by the interpretation which is put upon the word "latest," for many a womanly occupation today is only an old form of duty translated into modern terms. Perhaps we might put the question in a slightly different form—where does woman's strength lie today?

Is it not true that from the days of the Garden of Eden we have been taught to believe that woman is fulfilling her destiny as the helpmeet of man? And that this arrangement was of Divine ordaining? For happily Providence kept his hand upon the universe even in this apparently revolutionary bit of creation. And the "eternal womanly," so puzzling sometimes to her sober male companions has ever since her first arrival been heading straight for her destiny. The long story of her progress from the Cave to the Model City need not be rehearsed here. The great industrial revolution which precipitated itself in the late eighteenth century put into the hands of the men of the nineteenth powers so tremendous that society is even yet in the "fell clutch of circumstance" evoked by the demon of machinery. In man's bewilderment and exaltation he lorded it over his fellows, not leading them as of old when he went forth to fight, but driving them with irresponsible power. Homes went down into the huge maw of the factory. Women and children languished in mines, and along with all this human perplexity and distress fair Science held out to mankind the open book of a new world of resources of light and spirit and

undreamed of material prosperity. No wonder the nineteenth century had more "progress" than it could digest. It was an age also of wars with, deep down beneath the surface, a crystallizing of peoples into great national families. Human brotherhood, dimly conscious of its magnificent future to be, half awakened and slowly stirred—and then amid the new tones of the nineteenth century arose the voices of women, insistent, persistent, not to be lulled into quiescence by fair words or gentle admonitions from church or state. The world looked on, first in amazement, which speedily became antipathy and then alarm as women's long pent up powers of expression seemed to have become almost volcanic. Conservative people went to bed at night uneasy at the thought of the developments that the morrow might produce. The seven employments open to women which Harriet Martineau found in America in 1840 were decorous enough: needlework, teaching, keeping boarders, working in cotton mills or book binderies, type-setting, and household service. Hence the positive destruction of womanhood seemed inevitable when certain restless spirits began to talk of changing the laws where they interfered with women's "rights," and only in horror-stricken tones did many venture to breathe the word "suffrage." Was woman through this turbulent century somehow missing her way? Was she no longer man's helpmeet? Many strove to hold back the march of the new woman. But it was given to a few far-seeing spirits—men and women alike—to discern that man's world was getting too big for him alone, and that the new woman was as surely designed by Providence to meet the coming emergency as was Adam's rib for his more limited needs.

When Mary Lyon founded Holyoke in 1837 and Oberlin opened its doors to women in 1833 the thin edge of the coming educational wedge had entered. If Mary Lyon could return in this twentieth century she would be able to trace her labors in at least a half dozen American col-

leges and in Persia, Turkey, South Africa, and Spain where the "modern woman" is being trained for the future enlightenment of her own land.

The last quarter of the nineteenth century brought the immigrant problem with all its dire need of trained intelligence and, thanks to the "vision" of Mary Lyon, college women standing side by side with college men were ready to give to its study their enthusiasm and devotion to practical experiment. The College Settlement was a new pathway blazed into the ever darkening problem of charity. The settlements and the institutional churches soon working in closest accord have furnished the numerically ever increasing laboratories for social service where the intellectually trained woman may serve the state in a new capacity. An eminent social worker, a man of long experience in the field, has set forth very pointedly what the settlement means to our twentieth century civilization. "The reinforcement of the home, the reconstruction of the neighborhood, the placing of people, particularly the young, in their normal, moral setting in the scheme of social intercourse to which they belong—this is the particular part of the building up of the state which is woman's peculiar privilege."

The tremendous social awakening of the late years of the nineteenth century among the wage earners of the country brought to the front not only men of earnestness and power but a group of gifted women who fearlessly grappled with the appalling problems of intemperance, hospital and prison reform, industrial conditions and public education. The first woman to be placed on the school board in one of our large cities went quietly about her work for some months and then published an honest report which set the whole community astir. Unbelievable conditions of ill-ventilated, ill-lighted, unsuitable schools and appallingly illiterate teachers revealed to the town that the homekeeper's instinct was a vital need of the schools.

Meanwhile women, slowly and amid much opposition,

had found their way into the leading professions, law, the ministry, journalism, even medicine, which, once the peculiar province of woman, had become "learned," so that Elizabeth Blackwell in 1845 applied to twelve medical schools before one admitted her. "Females are ambitious to dabble in medicine as in other matters, with a view to reorganizing society," was the caustic comment of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* in 1852. But on the other hand men of the highest character asserted in no uncertain tones that the complete monopoly of the medical profession by men was a "monstrous" thing.

Even in the closing years of the nineteenth century a hesitating public was still pondering the whither of woman. They discussed through an eager press "The Encroachment of Woman," "A Plea against the Equality of Woman with Man," "Woman Man's Equal not his Divinity," and in desperation "The New Woman, a Christian Handicap!"

But the twentieth century is already taking a different tone from the nineteenth, though at its threshold there still lingers across the seas the specter of warfare for the "rights" of women. Sweden and New Zealand and Australia look on with surprise and sympathetic interest while the American woman steadily moves forward along the path of peaceful evolution. There are, of course, those who are persuaded that she must inevitably lose her "womanhood," that mysterious quality which she has somehow managed to preserve intact since the days of the cave woman, and who would restrict her to "The Solemn Responsibility of influencing Father's vote;" while to her, aside from the humor of the situation, it seems rather discreditable to "Father" and a great economic waste of influence.

Yet the new note of the twentieth century in its attitude toward women is nevertheless friendly. The amazement, antipathy, and alarm of an earlier time, have yielded in a measure to admiration and growing acquiescence as the twentieth century begins to admit that its vast army of

womankind may yet be of material service in helping it out of its difficulties. So the five million self-supporting women in America find open doors everywhere—while the women of leisure and education in ever increasing numbers are coming to the aid of their hard-pressed fellow men and women. It was the influence of women which turned the tide in the terrible stock yard strike in 1902, and the girls who recently endured the long strain of the shirtwaist strike in New York found friendly hands of women reached out to help and college girls ready for picket service.

While the vast majority of self-supporting women must take what they can get, the educated woman discovers in the pursuit of her own career always the social background which is the one insistent note of the twentieth century. The scientific woman trained as a chemist, who finds herself in the laboratory of a soap factory or of a woollen mill is more than likely to widen her outlook with other than mere chemical conclusions. The bacteriologist finds congenial occupation on a board of health or perhaps she is employed by a milk contractor to safeguard his business by supervision of the source of his supplies. Women of recognized scientific ability are not only on the staff of New York's great Museum of Natural History, but those whose taste turns to teaching are especially adapted to the conduct of classes of children who need sympathetic and wise guidance through this vast treasure-house.

Whatever unsympathetic views may still prevail as to woman's discretion in devoting herself to chemistry or biology, domestic science certainly meets with no rebuff and in this science at least woman is recognized as coming into her own but with the trained touch that the times demand. Colleges and universities, philanthropic institutions, hospitals, church work and settlements, almost every agency that provides for human needs in food and drink calls loudly for the trained woman. Lunch rooms have been early essayed by college girls with conspicuous success. If

American cooking has had to bear its share of stigma, it ought to be lifted above reproach before the end of the twentieth century. Cooking alone is but a small part of the field open to woman. The teaching of domestic science becomes every day more important and the trained woman is constantly drafted off to positions where her scientific as well as practical knowledge is in demand for special dietetic work or the superintending of large institutions. Less than four years has New York experimented with its scheme of tenement house visitation. A trained dietitian, sent under the auspices of a school inspector, studies the family income, shows them new and better methods never known before and helps to relate the family to all helpful agencies within its reach, the public school lunch rooms, etc., and becomes a vision of hope to the mother who finds herself able by her new resources to keep her family above the poverty line.

Closely related to this is the work of the district nurse, the value of whose services in keeping watch over and detecting the tendency to disease is one of our most important social agencies.

The domestic science woman is also gradually developing her powers as a "free lance." There are a number of women managing small hotels in and about Boston. Several have large summer houses which appeal to an exclusive class and preserve a quiet, homelike atmosphere. A woman of this sort requires a personality which will win her guests. An interesting development from this form of occupation is the visiting housekeeper who has charge of several houses, each not being large enough to employ the services of a highly paid housekeeper. She spends certain hours daily at each house superintending the menus, looking over details, securing needed help, etc. The woman caterer is also slipping into a new niche. Hotels have in many cases absorbed the old time caterer, but the smaller social gatherings, if she be a woman of artistic and execu-

tive ability, offer her an opportunity for the use of taste and skill in devising attractive menus, furnishing decorations, training extra servants, etc. With laundry work, woman's domestic occupations have assumed a distinctly business aspect and in the large cities where women of natural executive ability may exercise their gifts they have slowly developing opportunities. Still in the domestic field one is greatly interested to see how dressmaking, once including a variety of prosaic duties, now in the larger towns where ready-made clothing is so much a matter of course, has developed large dressmaking shops, where all grades of activity are offered to women. The heads of such shops are often women of great skill and taste. They must have these attributes combined with originality as well. The buyers of materials are often sent abroad to purchase and to watch the styles—women peculiarly adapted to this work have established special shops of their own where a public eager for high class and distinctive costumes may find their needs supplied, or children's or infants' garments may be furnished somewhat apart from the usual channels of trade. In many such ways, including also, the millinery field, in the larger cities women have a chance to use their ingenuity in the business world and in fields which it seems reasonable to believe that they can occupy with peculiar success.

From dressmaking with its constant demands upon artistic skill it is a natural transition to the art of design in house furnishing. Charming are the homes where the woman designer has come to the rescue of the wealthy but inexperienced owner. Her sympathy with the infinite needs of a household enables her to put the right estimate upon fabrics and decorations, to adapt them to the every-day needs of life, giving those subtle touches throughout the house which make it homelike in its atmosphere.

In the business world women's opportunities seem limitless. She has tried her hand at advertising, insurance, real estate, and, among less known fields, that of banking. A large

trust company in the Northwest has a "Bank Lady" who meets and advises with its women customers on all sorts of questions. The "Bank Librarian" also fills a peculiar need. She must be of quick intuition and able to produce the desired facts at short notice. It has been said that in England firms usually allow a day for the hunting up of old files but in America the time allowance is not usually more than three minutes! An appointment as private secretary has an ideal sound but at bottom means stenographic skill, method, tact, courtesy and self-control. The rewards come in a widening horizon, deepening sympathies and an unusual knowledge of men and affairs. That these qualities appeal to women of ability is shown by the examples, few at present, but gradually increasing, of the women who naturally drift into political life. Women mayors are no longer unknown either in England or in America and in the woman-suffrage states it is possible to point to many political positions occupied by women. Closely allied to political office are those wonderfully efficient volunteer offices held by women of high character for the special object of supplementing the political activities of men. Such, for instance, is the Juvenile Protective League, attached to the Juvenile Court which, in at least one of our great cities where its president is a woman, has ferreted out and destroyed incredible quantities of base literature and placed firmly upon the authorities the responsibility for other deteriorating influences so positively that reforms were inevitable. In a somewhat similar field was the case of the woman student whose position brought her into contact with the city's derelicts and made possible an exhaustive study of the causes influencing the condition of one thousand homeless men of whom more than one hundred proved to be boys under twenty. A college woman freed from the necessity of self-support has found her enthusiasm effectively expressed in the slowly developing effort to help in the education of our incoming races by placing on board the steamers, teachers and helpers who will make the voy-

age to America less of a terror than it has been to many and prepare them for life in their adopted country.

Of course woman has entered the literary profession. It is not necessary to allude to the fields which she has chosen here for her opportunity is on the whole restricted only by her own skill. In the reporting and editorial world she still finds much of struggle, but the college woman if she has been trained for proof reading or translating or as editor of manuscripts—enters that side of the profession as opportunities open, somewhat limited though they be. As we look over this broadening field of woman's work, we can but feel that women are embracing opportunities not in order to crowd men out, but rather whether they will or no for this modern readjustment of woman to her environment is a veritable revolution of the race, as irresistible as it is widespread.

So multifarious have become the occupations of women, so inevitable and necessary her growing share in the work of the state that agencies for the higher training of the out-of-school people are developing among women as never before. The great work of the churches in opening up their vital fields of foreign and home missions, has been supplemented by the Y. W. C. A., newly united and increasingly active in its wide-reaching service to the needs of the working-woman. Out of the desire that many women have felt for further co-operation in the multitudinous duties which appeal to them has risen the great and significant Federation of Women's Clubs, while one of the finest products of the late nineteenth century is the incomparable Chautauqua Movement with its cultural studies which have lifted countless men and women into a larger life. It is a peculiarly American institution, looking steadily forward to the time when men and women shall be drawn ever closer in all their activities. Woman, as she has seen this great opportunity before her, has eagerly seized upon it as one more agency of sweetness and light for her own home.

In spite of the inevitable clashings that doubtless must mark the enormous changes in woman's economic condition during this eventful twentieth century, her evolution has thus far been a peaceful one. She is slowly being disciplined for higher service. She is still, as in the past, man's helpmeet—more and more as she advances will her progress indicate the progress of the great world's thought, for the race cannot be lifted except as women are worthy of the sons which they bear, nor can man reach his highest development except as the woman who has borne him stands side by side with him in appreciation of the vital needs of the whole of mankind. In the words of a gifted woman who has already been quoted, "Beyond the small evils which woman seeks by her immediate, personal action to remedy, lie, she feels, large ills of which they form but an off-shoot; beyond the small good which she seeks to effect, lies, she believes, a great and universal beatitude to be attained; beyond the little struggle of today, lies the larger struggle of the centuries, in which neither she alone nor her sex alone are concerned, but all mankind."





CHARLES BROCKDEN BROWN (1771-1810) was practically the first American novelist. His matter was influenced by the social ideas of William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft and his manner by the sensationalism of Mrs. Radcliffe. One of his books, "Arthur Mervyn; or Memories of the Year 1793," records the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia, and is comparable to Defoe's "Journal of the Plague." His "Edgar Huntly; or Adventures of a Sleep-Walker" has much descriptive landscape painting of the Alleghanies, and is a forerunner of Cooper's Indian romances. The following extracts from the earliest of Brown's novels, "Wieland; or the Transformation," which was published in 1798, show something of the author's descriptive power and of his intensity.

Schuylkill was here a pure and translucent current broken into wild and ceaseless music by rocky points, murmuring on a sandy margin, and reflecting on its surface banks of all varieties of height and degrees of declivity. These banks are checkered by patches of dark verdure and shapeless masses of white marble, and crowned by copses of cedar or by the regular magnificence of orchards, which, at this season, were in blossom and were prodigal of odours. The ground, which receded from the river, was scooped into valleys and dales. Its beauties were enhanced by the horticultural skill of my brother, who bedecked this exquisite assemblage of slopes and risings with every species of vegetable ornament, from the giant arms of the oak to the clustering tendrils of the honeysuckle.

* * *

I sought refuge, but ineffectually, in sleep. My mind was thronged by vivid but confused images, and no effort that I made was sufficient to drive them away. In this situation I heard the clock which hung in the room give the signal for twelve. It was the same instrument which formerly hung in my father's chamber and which, on account of its being his workmanship, was regarded by every one of our family with veneration. It had fallen to me in the division of his property, and was placed in this asylum. The sound awakened a series of reflections respecting his death. I was not allowed to pursue them, for scarcely had the vibrations ceased when my attention was attracted by a whisper which, at first, appeared to proceed from lips that were laid close to my ear.

No wonder that a circumstance like this startled me. In the first impulse of my terror, I uttered a slight scream and shrunk to the opposite side of the bed. In a moment, however, I recovered from my trepidation. * * * The whisper evidently proceeded from one who was posted at my bedside. The first idea that suggested itself was that it was uttered by the girl who lived with me as a servant. Perhaps somewhat had alarmed her, or she was sick, and had come to request my assistance. By whispering in my ear she intended to rouse without alarming me.

Full of this persuasion, I called: "Judith," said I, "is it you? What do you want?" No answer was returned. I repeated my inquiry, but equally in vain. Cloudy as was the atmosphere, and curtained as my bed was, nothing was visible. I withdrew the curtain, and, leaning my head on my elbow, I listened with the deepest attention to catch some new sound. * * *

The maid was my only companion; and she could not reach my chamber without previously passing through the opposite chamber, and the middle passage, of which, however, the doors were usually unfastened. If she had occasioned this noise, she would have answered my repeated

calls. No other conclusion, therefore, was left me, but that I had mistaken the sounds, and that my imagination had transformed some casual noise into the voice of a human creature. Satisfied with the solution, I was preparing to relinquish my listening attitude, when my ear was again saluted with a new and yet louder whispering. It appeared, as before, to issue from lips that touched my pillow. A second effort of attention, however, clearly showed me that the sounds issued from within the closet, the door of which was not more than eight inches from my pillow.

This second interruption occasioned a shock less vehement than the former. I started, but gave no audible token of alarm. I was so much mistress of my feelings as to continue listening to what should be said. The whisper was distinct, hoarse, and uttered so as to show that the speaker was desirous of being heard by some one near, but at the same time studious to avoid being over-heard by any other—

"Stop! stop, I say, madman as you are! There are better means than that. Curse upon your rashness! There is no need to shoot."

Such were the words uttered, in a tone of eagerness and anger, within so small a distance of my pillow. What construction could I put upon them? My heart began to palpitate with dread of some unknown danger. Presently, another voice, but equally near me, was heard whispering in answer, "Why not? I will draw a trigger in this business; but perdition be my lot if I do more!" To this the first voice returned, in a tone which rage had heightened in a small degree above a whisper, "Coward! stand aside, and see me do it. I will grasp her throat; I will do the business in an instant; she shall not have time so much as to groan." What wonder that I was petrified by sounds so dreadful! Murderers lurked in my closet. They were planning the means of my destruction. One resolved to

shoot and the other menaced suffocation. Their means being chosen they would forthwith break the door. Flight instantly suggested itself as most eligible in circumstances so perilous. I deliberated not a moment; but, fear adding wings to my speed, I leaped out of bed, and scantily robed as I was, rushed out of the chamber and down the stairs, and into the open air. I can hardly recollect the process of turning keys and withdrawing bolts. My terrors urged me forward with almost a mechanical impulse. I stopped not until I reached my brother's door. I had not gained the threshold, when, exhausted by the violence of my emotions and by my speed, I sunk down in a fit.

The Vesper Hour*

Under the direction of Chancellor John H. Vincent

THE great teachers of the world early recognized the ethical value of the story as a means of kindling the imagination and pointing a moral. The Fables of Aesop, the Proverbs of Solomon and the parables of the Old and New Testament illustrate the skill of those great spiritual leaders of long ago. In modern times an apt disciple of these earlier teachers is the gifted author of "The Golden Windows," Mrs. Laura E. Richards, who has written a book of twentieth century fables, so true to life, so friendly in spirit, yet so wise and searching in their application that, ostensibly written for children, their elders can hardly escape the part of the message intended for them. These fables touch upon many universal qualities of human nature and leave us with a deeper insight into our own spiritual powers. Through the courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Little, Brown & Company of Boston, the following selection from "The Golden Windows" by Mrs. Laura E.

*The Vesper Hour continues throughout the year the ministries of the Chautauqua Sunday Vesper Service.

Richards are permitted for the use of the Chautauqua Vesper Hour.

The Shadow*

AN angel heard a child crying one day, and came to see what ailed it. He found the little one sitting on the ground, with the sun at its back (for the day was young), looking at its own shadow, which lay on the ground before it, and weeping bitterly.

"What ails you, little one?" asked the Angel.

"The world is so dark!" said the child. "See, it is all dusky gray, and there is no beauty in it. Why must I stay in this sad, gray world?"

"Do you not hear the birds singing, and the other children calling at their play?" asked the Angel.

"Yes," said the child; "I hear them, but I do not know where they are, I cannot see them, I see only the shadow. Moreover, if they saw it, they would not sing and call, but would weep as I do."

The Angel lifted the child, and set it on its feet, with its face to the early sun.

"Look!" said the Angel.

The child brushed away the tears from its eyes and looked. Before them lay the fields all green and gold, shining with dewdrops, and the other children were running to and fro, laughing and shouting, and crowning one another with blossoms.

"Why, there are the children!" said the little one.

"Yes," said the Angel; "there they are."

"And the sun is shining!" cried the child.

"Yes," said the Angel; "it was shining all the time."

"And the shadow is gone!"

"Oh no!" said the Angel; "the shadow is behind you, where it belongs. Run, now, and gather flowers for the littlest one, who sits in the grass there!"

*From "The Golden Windows" by Laura E. Richards. Permission of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

The House of Love*

A man and a woman were walking together along the way, when they met a child, who was so beautiful that they stopped to speak to him.

"Who are you, lovely child?" they asked. "What is your name, and whence do you come?"

"My name is Love," said the child. "I live hard by here, in my house. Come and see it, and if it pleases you, you shall live in it with me."

So presently they came to the house; and the child took them by the hands and drew them in.

"Look!" he said. "See what a pleasant house this is of mine! Feel the carpet, how soft it is under our feet! The cushions are soft too. Here are my flowers in the window; did you ever smell sweeter ones? The whole house is like a garden with them. And feel the sun, how it comes pouring in, warming one through and through! Do you like my house? Will you stay with me?"

And the man and woman joined hands, and said, "We will stay."

For a time all went well. The child Love sang the sweetest songs, and flitted from room to room; and wherever he came the sun shone brighter.

But one day the man said: "I begin to see things in this house that I did not notice at first. This child has deceived us; now that I look closely, it seems a poor place. This carpet that he boasted of, for example, is nothing but a rag-carpet; the curtains are poor and patched; and it is the same with everything."

"You are right!" said the woman. "How strange that we did not notice this at first!"

They called the child Love, and said to him: "You have deceived us. You are a false child, and this house

*From "The Golden Window," by Laura E. Richards. Permission of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

of yours is nothing but a sham. Shame on you, for cheating folk!"

"Nay!" said Love. "I meant no harm."

"These carpets and cushions," said the man and woman, "are nought but rags and patches, ugly and faded."

"Nay!" said Love. "I only feel them soft."

"These flowers you make such brag of are nothing but common wildings, such as grow in every hedgerow."

"Nay!" said Love. "I only smell them sweet."

"This very sunshine you boast of comes filtered through poor flimsy curtains and discolored glass."

"Nay!" said Love. "I only feel it warm."

"But," said they both, "look! Look with your eyes, and see for yourself the truth of all we say."

As they spoke, they looked into the child's eyes; and lo! he was blind.

Then they cried with one voice, "Out upon you, deceiver! We must stay in this wretched place because we have joined hands and given our word, but we will no longer have you about us. Go!"

"But it was my house!" said Love.

"It is yours no longer," they said. "Go!"

Then the child Love went out, weeping bitterly; and the man and woman turned and faced each other in the naked house.

The Desert*

ONCE a child was sent on a long journey, and midway in the journey he came to a desert. It was a dreadful place. The sand was like grains of fire about his feet; there was no shade, and the sun beat down upon his head; but the worst of all was that there was no water.

*From "The Golden Windows" by Laura E. Richards. Permission of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

"There must be water," said the child, "or I and all that come after me must perish."

So he dug in the burning sand, down and down, with hands that bled and smarted, for he had no tools; and at length he found water. Bubbling up through the sand it came, and the child's heart rejoiced; but when he tasted the water, it was bitter as gall.

"Bitter or sweet, it still is water!" said the child; and he drank, and went on his way.

Again and again, as he toiled across the desert, he was overcome by thirst, and stopped and dug in the sand with his bare hands, and found water, but every time it was bitter.

At last he came to the end of the desert, and lay down to rest, stretching himself at length in the cool grass, and looking back along the way he had come. And as he looked, he saw another child coming across the desert, not slowly and painfully, as he had come, but tripping joyously along, and singing as he came. The first child wondered much at this, and when the other was near enough he called to him, and said, "Have you too come across the desert?"

"Yes!" said the other.

"But how is it that you came so quickly?" asked the first.

"Oh," said the other, "it was not nearly so bad as people would make it out. Every little way there were springs of water bubbling up; moreover, between the springs ran a narrow path of green grass, new-sprung, and soft and cool under the feet."

"But was not the water bitter?" asked the first child.

"Never in my life," answered the other, "have I tasted sweeter water."

Tomorrow*

In the Land of Tomorrow, near the entrance gate two newly arrived spirits met, and looked each other in the face. One of them was a strong and beautiful spirit, with shining garments, and a face full of clear light; but the other was little and pinched and gray, and she trembled and cowered as she went.

"What ails you," asked the first spirit, "that you cower thus?"

"I am afraid!" answered the second. "It is all so strange here: I have no home, no friends, and I am alone and frightened."

"That is strange!" said the strong spirit. "I never felt so at home before. Everything is friendly to my eyes; the very trees are as if I had known them always."

"Let me hold your hand!" said the frightened one. "You seem so strong, and tread so freely, I shall perhaps not be so afraid if I am with you. I was a great lady on the earth. I lived in a fine house, and had servants to run and ride for me, and jewels and rich dresses, and everything that heart could desire; yet I had to leave them all in haste, and come alone to this strange place. It is very terrible! Was it so with you?"

"Nay," said the other; "I came willingly."

The frightened spirit clung to the other, and peered in her face.

"Tell me!" she cried. "Did we ever meet on the earth? Your face is not only friendly, it is familiar. It is as if I had seen you often, yet none of the noble ladies I knew had such strength and grace. Who were you, beautiful angel?"

"I was your washerwoman!" said the other.

*From "The Golden Windows," by Laura E. Richards. Permission of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.



THE FLIGHT OF THE BIRDS

Whither away, Robin,
Whither away?

Is it through envy of the maple-leaf,
Whose blushes mock the crimson of thy breast,
Thou wilt not stay?

The summer days were long, yet all too brief
The happy season thou hast been our guest:
Whither away?

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

CLASS OF 1912

The seniors of the coming year are an enthusiastic body whose forethought already has provided them with the sinews of war for the campaign of their graduating season. Their president, Mr. Victor Rhodes of St. Louis, has made the class a gift of their tablet for the Hall of Philosophy, and their banner already is in process of making. Any donations for the further expenses of the class may be sent to the treasurer, Miss Julia Douglas, Morgan Hospital, 17th Street and 2nd Avenue, New York City.

TEACHERS AND THE C. L. S. C.

The value of the Chautauqua Home Reading Course to teachers is amply attested in hundreds of letters that bring to the Institution their definite recitals of experiences. Rural teachers say that they are kept in touch with modern thought and modern treatments of ancient thought; city teachers delight in the opportunities for discussion afforded by their circle of clever fellow-workers. A woman here is

grateful for the opportunity for individual cultural broadening; another has been stirred to social service, making her circle a neighborhood center active for town improvements; a man has felt himself aroused to a heretofore unrealized interest in national and international politics. Still other teachers use the Magazine pictures in their work in the grades, and find the Reading Journeys of marked usefulness in connection with their teaching of history and geography. In short, the teaching profession finds the C. L. S. C. well worth while.



NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN CHAUTAUQUANS

Members of the C. L. S. C. living in New York City or Brooklyn, who would like the help of the New York Office in establishing new circles this autumn, are invited to correspond with Miss Kate F. Kimball, care Chautauqua Press, 23 Union Square, New York City. Miss Kimball will be glad to co-operate with such circles in any way possible.



GEORGIA IS HEARD FROM

La Grange, Georgia, a town of two colleges and much progressive spirit, had a visit two years ago from Miss Meddie Ovington Hamilton, the C. L. S. C. Field Secretary, whom they regard as their patron saint. From that visit they date their Chautauqua fervor. Not satisfied with one Circle, they organized two of the Class of 1913. The wisdom of the "Athene" Class stirred them to varied activities, one Circle meeting by day, and the other by night. The day Circle devoted itself to discussions of the course itself. Not so the night Circle. The members wished to venture farther afield and having decoyed in their husbands and brothers set themselves to work on summaries of supplementary books, reading the regular course at home. Some of the Chautauquans belong to both clubs and the year went

on merrily. 1913 doubtless will see an alert and victorious group of La Grange graduates making their way to Chautauqua to take diplomas with the Athene Class, for no less than eight were there this summer. We look down the vistas of the years and see La Grange a true Chautauqua town emulating the spirit of Wichita, Kans., which achieved a fine graduate organization and in addition fifteen Circles. What Chautauqua has done, she is prepared to repeat whenever the spirit moves her votaries.



C. L. S. C. IN THE "DISTRICT"

The members of the Class of '87 who live in Washington, D. C., had an unexpected and delightful reunion last February. Miss Teal, the secretary of the class, called the meeting and conducted the Vesper service and after it was over the participants organized themselves into an S. H. G. with Mr. Jeffers, formerly vice-president of the New England branch of the '87's, as chairman. Out of a list of twenty-seven graduates living in Washington, twenty-one were located. That is good to know in view of the preparations that '87 is making for her twenty-fifth anniversary in 1912. The Secretary is trying to secure as complete a list as possible of all the class members.



THE WESLEY TEAPOT

Thanks to the energy of Mrs. Daniel Onstott of Lebanon, Kansas, visitors to the last Lincoln Park Assembly at Cawker City, Kansas, were given the privilege of seeing a reproduction of the teapot from which the Wesleys poured the "drink that cheers" a century and a half ago in London. The teapot is of the old Wedgwood blue and white and on the sides are the grace and the prayer of thanks used before and after meals.

Be present at our Table, Lord,
Be here and everywhere ador'd
These creatures ble/s & grant that we
May feast in Paradise with thee.

We thank thee Lord for this our food
But more because of Jesu/s blood
Let manna to our souls be given
The bread of Life sent down from Heaven.

Mrs. Onstott is a C. L. S. C. reader who has recently renewed her enthusiasm, for she expects to complete the Course this year, after a lapse of seventeen years.



THE COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE INDIVIDUAL READER

It is true that the impulse to big movements usually is given by concerted action, but it is equally true that the primary idea may have originated in the mind of a single person. The Chautauqua movement itself is an instance. Remembering, then, the possibilities for social usefulness that may be lying unaroused in each one of us, the individual reader cannot excuse himself from interest or even from participation in community welfare work on the ground that he is not associated with a circle which is in touch with community activities. He keeps himself informed so that he may be in sympathy with all that is going on in the world, and alert so that he may join any helpful movement whenever opportunity offers. If he lives in some remote place he studies local conditions so that he may understand causes and guide them toward good results. He sees the value of prevention, and throws his influence for town-planning and for good housing before bad conditions arise. The personal influence of a well-informed, well-intentioned individual is felt far beyond the bounds of his immediate environment. Even the dweller on a prairie ranch or in a mountain "cove" is not beyond the need of the same knowledge that

is required to advance the standards of city living. Country people are all too prone to shut the windows and all too careless of the situation of the pig-pen and all too fond of the frying-pan. They need to learn hygiene and sanitation just as much as do town-dwellers. Both people have a milk problem. In some instances the questions that arise are the converse of each other; where the city people contend with crowding and unemployment the country folk deal with solitude and overwork. Each set has its own social problems, each has need of knowledge to apply on the solution.



THE VALUE OF SUMMING UP

In the days of our grandmothers "young ladies of sensibility" used to keep albums in which were embalmed not only "sentiments" written by their friends but also their own opinions of the books that they read. At that time standards of taste were very different from ours of today and so these criticisms of our foremothers seem as old fashioned as do their ways of arranging their hair. The idea which they were trying to put into practice, however, was one of undeniable value. To prepare a summary of a good book while its points are fresh in the mind serves to crystallize its outline and to preserve it in a convenient form so that the reader can, like the "Immortal Sairey" under far different circumstances, "put her lips to it when so disposed." The clarifying of ideas, the attempt at expression, and the filing away in the memory of the outline of a worthwhile volume are all valuable exercises.



SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR JANE ADDAMS'S BIRTHDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

1. *Talk.* "The Woman Foreshadowed in the Child." (See "Twenty Years at Hull House").
2. *Paper.* "Early Neighborhood Settlements in England and America."
3. *Map Talk.* "Hull-House and Chicago's Immigrants."
4. *Review.* "Miss Addams's Civic Undertakings."
5. *Tributes.*
6. *Reading* from "The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets."



An enthusiastic Circle in Evergreen, Alabama, meets in this Baptist Church



Huntsville Avenue C. L. S. C., Birmingham, Alabama



Buildings at Winfield, Kansas



View from Mountain Lake Park, Maryland
Two Assembly Grounds



Monarch Park, Franklin, Pennsylvania



Ellsworth Park, Danville, Illinois

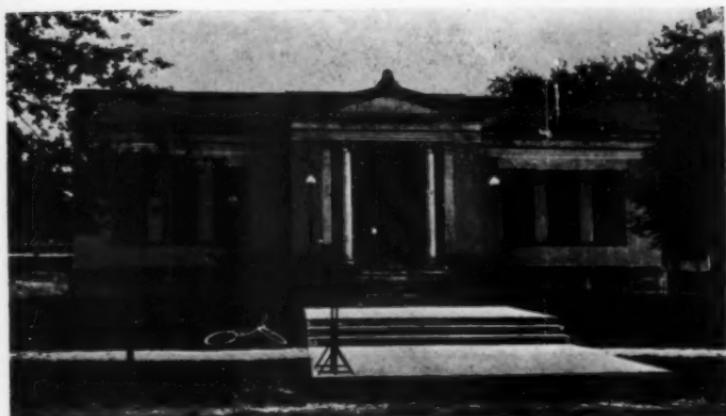
Two C. L. S. C. Picnic Spots



Professors of Beaver College, Beaver, Pa., often speak before the
C. L. S. C. Circle



Anderson Hall, University of Rochester, New York
College Halls are hospitable to the C. L. S. C.



Morley Library, Painesville, Ohio



Public Library, Des Moines, Iowa

Two Libraries much frequented by C. L. S. C. readers



Chautauqua Circle, Allentown, New York



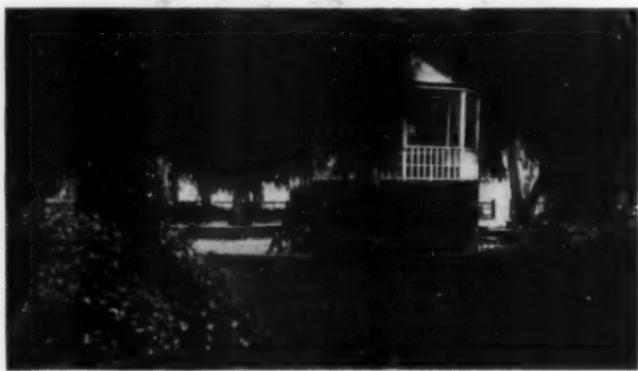
Only Circle in South Idaho, at Caldwell
Two circles far apart but near in purpose



C. L. S. C. Readers at the Kokomo, Indiana, Assembly



Shawnee Park, Louisville, Kentucky, where C. L. S. C. readers
enjoy the fresh air



An Old Spanish Plaza

In Santa Clara, California, there remains a reminder of days long ago in the Plaza whose restoration and maintenance is the care of the Santa Clara Woman's Club. The square was the scene of religious observances, of recreation, and of the domestic service of the market in the days of the Spanish settlers.



Wood River, Nebraska, C. L. S. C.'s picnic here

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES

"We study the Word and the Works of God."
"Let us Keep Our Heavenly Father in the Midst."
"Never be Discouraged."



C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS

SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY—May 18.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.

INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Saturday after first Tuesday.

ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.

RECOGNITION DAY—August, third Wednesday.

OPENING DAY—October 1.

BRYANT DAY—November 3.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—November, second Sunday.

MILTON DAY—December 9.

COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.

LANIER DAY—February 3.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.

LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.

SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.

ADDISON DAY—May 1.



NEWS FROM READERS AND CIRCLES

Everyone had arrived and Pendragon took the head of the table. "Here is a pleasant letter from a shut-in," said Pendragon. "We have had a beautiful time this winter, studying together, my friend and I. There never were more interesting books than in this year's English Course. In connection with 'Social Ideals in Literature,' we've read book after book by Carlyle, Arnold, 'Utopia' by More, and the 'Vision of Piers Plowman' which was great fun deciphering. The Dickens book was interesting from start to finish."

A New York delegate handed some pictures to his neighbors. "Allentown is a small oil town of 400," he said, "with oil country homes, no library, no park, 'no nothing' of that nature. It is no wonder the C. L. S. C. has means so much to some of us, is it? The Circle has developed a love for reading. We are enthusiastic." "I warrant it has waked you up." "You can see by the faces in this group that we aren't stupid," retorted the Allentown man, "but the C. L. S. C. has been the excuse for all sorts of merry makings as well as for a thorough course of good hard work."

"The course can't have meant more to you than it has to us in Idaho," said a delegate from the Caldwell circle. "We are the only C. L. S. C. Circle in south Idaho." "Do all of you live in the town?" "No indeed. My cousin and I are both enthusiastic westerners as well as ardent Chautauquans, having both lived and made proof on our sage brush claims since coming to Idaho from the East several years ago. Most of these views were taken on Snake

River near Caldwell where our claims are located. I live by myself with my dog and gun and Chautauqua books, and my cousin and her husband live a few miles away. We both expect to continue the Chautauqua work indefinitely feeling that these four years' work are merely a good beginning."

"Town experiences seem tame beside such a breezy existence," laughed a Bridgeport, Connecticut, woman. "Still we aren't without the open air. When we were studying the 'Friendly Stars' we had a meeting on top of one of our public buildings so that we might see our friends face to face." "Where do you meet usually?" "At a member's house. We have had lectures in the Methodist Church."

"At Pacific Grove," said a Californian, "we celebrated the forty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of our secretary and his wife in good old English style. They were married in Old Stepney Church, London."

"Here," said Pendragon, looking up from a postcard of the reader at Beaver, Pennsylvania, "here is pleasant news. The circle of Beaver had a delightful final banquet, enlivened by witty toasts and made memorable by the presentation to the president of a beautiful picture of Lichfield Cathedral." "The circle at Port Jervis, New York, felt itself honored by their president's acceptance of a handsome gas lamp," said one who had been a guest at the time. "It was a delightful opportunity to express good-will," said Pendragon. "It must have been," said a Kansan warmly. "'Words are poor things,' somebody has said, and I sometimes feel how inadequate they are. For instance, I wish I could express to you in just the right words the pleasure and genuine benefits derived by us in the four years of Chautauqua work, and I assure you that the incentives and aspirations increase to go on and on, gleaning knowledge from the master minds who present in simple, readable, comprehensive form, food for our mental digestion. What a thorough and interesting educator this Chautauqua course is for the progressive mothers of America. We humbly bow in obeisance to our 'Alma Mater.'"

"All last year," said the Alabaman from Birmingham, "all last year Mr. Alden's articles gave us inspiration to thought and desire to act. We had a delightful evening on the occasion of Miss Hamilton's visit last spring. Our Circle was the guest of a neighbor Circle and we were treated to an illustrated lecture on Scotland. We also had a social evening complimentary to our husbands. We feel the impulse of our reading upon the moral and intellectual training of our children." "We do indeed," cried another Birmingham woman. "I am a busy mother but I often have Sunday

afternoon to 'study my lesson.' I enjoyed all the year's work, every bit, but I read the 'Cathedral' articles first, and the political articles last, and these latter if I am tired I go to sleep over promptly—but I like them and think it's our duty to know these things and help all we can in our little way to better conditions in our own community. The whole four years' work has been a joy and *inspiration*. I have a *better* education for it. As for pleasant occasions, Miss Hamilton's visits are the never-to-be-forgotten delights of the C. L. S. C." "It was so with us," said the Mobile delegate. "She brought us a great reawakening and carried us and the friends assembled completely away by her beautiful talk on the Chautauqua work and the lecture she gave us on Browning." "She had a big audience and aroused great enthusiasm at Chautauqua, New York, this summer," said Pendragon.

"The C. L. S. C. has done much for me," said a Californian from Oakland. "It has opened the door to culture. I never cared to read before taking the C. L. S. C." "Our homes would not be complete without it," said the Danville, Illinois, delegate. "Even when, like me, you rise at five o'clock in the morning in warm weather and put in a solid two hours of study before breakfast," said a reader from Sykesville, Maryland. "I was a little girl eight years old when the Civil War broke out. My home was in Virginia. Some day I am going to publish my reminiscences. I keep my eye upon Chautauqua as the Mecca of my heart's desires."

"Here is an energetic woman who writes from Rockfield, Indiana," said Pendragon. "Let me read you a part of her letter: 'I have homesteaded a 160-acre farm in Williams County, North Dakota, taught school, walking five miles per day, read at noons and nights after my work was done. The first year I did my Chautauqua work very thoroughly but since then I have been too busy to even keep a record of my outside reading which was very considerable.'" "She and our friend at Caldwell, Idaho, ought to go into partnership," commented a Baltimore man. "I read under difficulties, too. I read whenever I get an opportunity, mostly at home, but my work calls me into the streets at night and I have studied Latin and read Chautauqua under the street lamps."

When the applause died away an old gentleman from Rochester, New York, said: "In reviewing the four years the most pleasing experience was the sensation when at _____ one year I joined the class and started to pull for four more years of club work. I am a busy old man, have been a minister for fifty-five years—the last five years I have not been equal to the work of the regular pastorate, but I frequently preach. I teach a Bible class of adults in the Third Presbyterian Church, visit the aged and sick people in

my son's congregation, try to help as I may in bringing in the kingdom. I look forward with pleasure to the graduation day and to the influence of my last years of reading on my growing family of grandchildren." "We are one with our children in Chautauqua work," said a Des Moines delegate. "My daughter has been in the High School and we have often found our studies mutually beneficial." "There were three generations of one family registered in the Class of 1915 at Chautauqua, New York, last summer." "Isn't that remarkable!" everybody exclaimed. "Yes, especially when you know that the grandson was but ten years old." "Ten! Well, well!" "He's a New York product, from Tonawanda, near Buffalo." "If he turns into one of the perennial readers he will have a long career ahead of him," smiled Pendragon.

"In last year's reading the subjects of old age problems and of pensions appealed to me because for four years we have labored to secure teachers' pensions," said the Kentuckian from Louisville.

"There was a burst of approval of this and then Pendragon said, "A member from Jamaica, Long Island, a graduate who has been studying with a group of C. L. S. C. graduates for many years, writes of their work with the art course: "It has been perfectly delightful. We are just now beginning nineteenth century art, having spent three most enjoyable years studying the painting from the renaissance to the nineteenth century." "I happen to know," continued Pendragon, "that two special art courses have been prepared recently for this group." "I can say something in favor of the special art course," said a Washingtonian. "It enabled me to enjoy the art exhibit at the A. G. P. Fair in Seattle two years ago. I cannot begin to tell you," she went on, "what the systematic course of reading has meant to me the past four years. We are opening a new farm in western Washington and the rain and mud part of the time make it practically impossible to leave home, so we have to depend on ourselves." "There's nothing like having some resource," commented a clergyman. "Now I live in a more thickly populated part of the country, but I too have profited by the Chautauquan art work. The Dutch Artist series led to re-reading and new reading on art in general and gave me especial pleasure when the following year I visited the galleries in London and Paris. The holiday number on Switzerland was of the highest benefit the same summer during a few days' stay at Lucerne and vicinity. I'm sure the circle has indirectly helped religiously my church and the community."

"I had a very pleasing experience with Chautauqua literature on board the *S. S. Moltke* during her cruise to the Spanish Main,

recently," said the member from Elizabeth, N. J. "I had a few numbers of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* with me and in the absence of a regular minister one Sunday, I went to a meeting of the passengers in the main dining saloon and read to them from the November 1910, number 'The Argument of Success' by Sylvester Horne. It was eminently adapted to the occasion and proved entirely satisfactory to the audience of about 150, as I had several requests for a private perusal of the articles afterward, which, of course, I cheerfully granted."



OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR OCTOBER

FIRST WEEK—OCTOBER 1-8

"American Life and Character as Portrayed in the Novel" (*THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, "As We See Ourselves," I, B. A. Heydrick). "Engineers and Engineering" (*THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, "American Engineering," I, Carl S. Dow.).

SECOND WEEK—OCTOBER 8-15

"Effect upon International Peace of an Alliance between England and the United States" (Robinson's "The Twentieth Century American," Chapters I and II).

THIRD WEEK—OCTOBER 15-22

"Mutual Understandings and Misunderstandings of England and the United States" (Robinson, Chapters III, IV).

FOURTH WEEK—OCTOBER 22-29

"American and English Women, Humor, and Art" (Robinson, Chapter V, VI).

"Discovery and Conquest in South America" (*THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, "Reading Journey through South America," I. VanDyke).

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

FIRST WEEK—OCTOBER 1-8

1. *Roll Call.* "Brief Biographies of well-known American novelists since 1870."
2. *Book Review.* Howells's "A Modern Instance."
3. *Summary.* "Engineers and Engineering" in this *CHAUTAUQUAN*.
4. *Paper.* "American Technical Schools" (send to schools for catalogs and information. Compare American methods with those of European technical schools).
5. *Two-Minute Talks* on the work of various engineers, as civil, mechanical, electrical, sanitary, hydraulic, efficiency, etc.
6. *Book Review.* "The American Scene" by Henry James.
7. *Reading.* From Edith Wharton's "The House of Mirth."

SECOND WEEK—OCTOBER 8-15

1. *Talk.* "New York"—as seen by Archer in "America Today;" by James in "The American Scene;" and by Wells in "The Future in America."
2. *Roll Call.* "Men and Women of all Countries who have Worked for Peace."

3. *Review.* Chapters I and II, "Twentieth Century American."
4. *Summary.* "Twelve Months of the Peace Movement" by Denys P. Myers in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* for May, 1911.
5. *Book Review.* "The Great Illusion" by Norman Angell.
6. *Reading* from "Memoirs of Bertha von Suttner."
7. *Recitation.* "The Eagle's Song" by Richard Mansfield.

THIRD WEEK—OCTOBER 15-22

1. *Roll Call.* "Famous American Sailors and Naval Battles."
2. *Reading.* "The First American Sailors" by Wallace Rice.
3. *Comparison.* Chapters III and IV, "Twentieth Century American" with chapter entitled "The Spirit of Self-Assertion" in Münsterberg's "The Americans."
4. *Anecdotes.* Illustrating American adaptability, readiness, and self-reliance.
5. *Summary.* Chapters on "The American Language" in Archer's "America Today."
6. *Reading.* "The Educational Alliance" from "The Future in America" by H. G. Wells.
7. *Recitation.* "Hymn of the West" by Edmund Clarence Stedman.

FOURTH WEEK—OCTOBER 22-29

1. *Comparison.* Chapter V, "Twentieth Century American" with chapter on "The Position of Women" in Bryce's "American Commonwealth" (edition of 1910) and with chapter on "The Self-Assertion of Women" in "The Americans" by Münsterberg.
2. *Picture Gallery* of American and English Women as drawn by Gibson in *Life* and by Du Maurier in *Punch*. Discuss as examples of types and as examples of American and English art.
3. *Roll Call.* Characteristic American and English jokes culled from *Life* and *Punch*.
4. *Summary.* Miss Kimball's article in this number.
5. *Map Talk.* "South America."
6. *Review.* Chapter I, "Reading Journey through South America."
7. *Reading.* From chapter on "Art" in "The Americans" by Münsterberg.



TRAVEL CLUB

Travel Clubs should be provided with Hale's "Practical Guide to Latin America" with a large map of South America and with individual outline maps of South America which each member may fill in as the study progresses. Photographs, picture postcards, or pictures in books of all buildings and places mentioned should be exhibited.

A general bibliography on the Reading Journey Through South America will be found in this Magazine on page 128. If any clubs or libraries can provide but two books for supplementary reading they should be Dawson's "The South American Republics" and Hale's "The South Americans." Of great contemporary interest is the "Bulletin" published by the Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C. This is a handsomely illustrated monthly magazine whose subscription price is \$2.00 a year. Every Travel Club will find a subscription worth while.

FIRST WEEK

1. *Map Talk.* General physiographic description of South America. (The *National Geographic Magazine* is useful for all geographical references.)
2. *Talk.* "Early Map Makers and their Beliefs."
3. *Summary* of "Waldseemüller's Maps and Charts" by C. G. Herbermann in *American Catholic Quarterly Review* for January, 1905. (See Frontispiece in this magazine.)
4. *Sketch.* "What the Printing Press, Gunpowder, and the Field of the Cloth of Gold Meant for the 16th Century."
5. *Roll Call.* Persons mentioned in this article.
6. *Biography.* "Marco Polo."
7. *Historical Outline.* "The Times of Ferdinand and Isabella." (Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella.")
8. *Story.* "The Career of Columbus in Verse." (Readings from James Montgomery's "The Inspiration" (beginning "Long lay the ocean-paths from man conceal'd"); Lydia Huntley Sigourney's "Columbus;" Freneau's, "Columbus to Ferdinand;" Trowbridge's "Columbus at the Convent;" Bloch's "The New World" (beginning "Yet had his sun not risen; from his lips"); Schiller's "Steer, Bold Mariner, On!" Lanier's "Psalm of the West" (beginning "Santa Maria, well thou tremblest down the wave"); Joaquin Miller's "Columbus;" Butterworth's "The Thanksgiving for America;" Freneau's "Columbus in Chains;" Edna Dean Proctor's "Columbus Dying;" Edward Everett Hale's "Columbus;" Lord Houghton's "Columbus and the Mayflower." The above poems cover the whole of Columbus's life and a few connecting explanations will make the story complete.)

SECOND WEEK

1. *Story.* "The Explorers, Amerigo Vespucci, Vasco da Gama, Magellan, De Cabral.
2. *Reading.* Nora Perry's "Balboa."
3. *Summary.* "South America" in *Outlook*, October 20, 1906.
4. *Two-Minute Talks.* On the expeditions mentioned in the paragraph beginning "Space will not permit."
5. *Paper.* "Cortez" (Ober's "History of Mexico"; Hale's "History of Mexico"; Bancroft's "Popular History of the Mexican People,")
6. *Reading.* From H. Rider Haggard's "Montezuma's Daughter."
7. *Book Review.* G. A. Henty's "By Right of Conquest."
8. *Recitation.* "With Cortez in Mexico," by W. W. Campbell.

THIRD WEEK

1. *Reading.* "General Information" on Pizarro and Peru, p. 21, in monthly magazine, "Peru Today," published by West Coast Publishing Company of Lima, Peru; New York office, 20 Broad Street.
2. *Roll Call.* "South American Races."
3. *Summary* of "Truth about Inca Civilization" by A. F. Bandelier in "Harper's Monthly," March, 1905.
4. *Reading.* "Peruvian Craftsmanship at the Time of the Spanish Conquest" in the "Craftsman," September, 1909.

5. *Report.* "The Observatory at Arequipa." (Write to Harvard University for information; Pepper's "Panama to Patagonia"; Clark's "Continent of Opportunity.")
6. *Description* of the Araucanians (Hancock's "History of Chile.")
7. *Story.* "What the Explorers found in Bolivia." (Akers's "History of South America;" Clark's "Continent of Opportunity;" Curtis's "Between the Andes and the Ocean;" Dawson's "South American Republics.")
8. *Reading.* "Fourth of July in Bolivia," from "The Other Americans," by Arthur Ruhl.

FOURTH WEEK

1. *Description.* "The Plata, Paraná and Paraguay Rivers."
2. *Biography.* "Sebastian Cabot."
3. *Comparison.* "Spanish and Portuguese Characteristics." (Akers.)
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5. *Talk.* "Traveling Suggestions." (Hale's "Practical Guide.")
6. *Reading.* "Certain South American Traits" in Bingham's "Across South America."


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AS WE SEE OURSELVES. CHAPTER I. THE NOVEL

1. Why have Americans accepted as true the idea that foreigners know us better than we know ourselves? 2. What is the scope of this series? 3. What novelists will be drawn upon? 4. By what method? 5. What is the first question and how is it answered (a) for men, (b) for women? 6. What do the novelists say about American society? 7. About ways of life of (a) the rich, (b) the poor, (c) in New England, (d) in Indiana, (e) in Wyoming, (f) in New York, (g) in Washington, (h) in Chicago?

READING JOURNEY THROUGH SOUTH AMERICA. CHAPTER I. DISCOVERY AND CONQUEST

1. What were some of the geographical problems of the Middle Ages?
2. How was Columbus encouraged?
3. Describe his voyage.
4. What were Vespucci's conclusions?
5. How came America to receive its name?
6. What were the discoveries of later adventurers?
7. How did Spain and Portugal benefit from the discoveries?
8. What was accomplished by Cortes?
9. What was practically the first white invasion of South America?
10. Describe the configuration of the country.
11. The climate
12. The population.
13. At the time of the coming of the Spaniards, civilization.
14. Government.
15. Religion.
16. Architecture.
17. Agriculture.
18. Gold supply.
19. Who were some of the "Conquistadores?"
20. What was the experience of Chile?
21. Of Patagonia?
22. Of Bolivia?
23. Speak of the dissensions between Portugal and Spain.
24. When and where was a permanent settlement made?
25. What was the connection of Charles V with Venezuela?

AMERICAN ENGINEERING. CHAPTER I. ENGINEERS AND ENGINEERING

1. Why is Edison better known than the President of the United States?
2. What is the relation of engineering to civilization?
3. What advance in engineering has been made in the nineteenth century?
4. How extensive is the use of telephones in the United States?
5. Connect Niagara, the Panama Canal, and western reclamation with the development of the United States.
6. What has been the foundation of American progress?
7. How does the engineer work for conservation?
8. How has the engineering specialist been developed?
9. What is the definition of engineering?
10. Mention some of the special fields.
11. What is the modern attitude toward education, as summarized by President Lowell of Harvard?
12. What importance is laid today on technical training?
13. What are the two kinds of technical schools?



SEARCH QUESTIONS ON OCTOBER READINGS

1. What two Europeans have written with distinction and authority on American institutions?
1. What was the first European town in the New World, and by whom was it founded?
2. What are the extreme northern and southern points of South America?
1. Name five bridges which have been considered "engineering triumphs" in their day.
2. Name two well-known American engineers.



REVIEW QUESTIONS ON "THE 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN"

Chapter I.—1. What was the original intention of the United States' policy of avoiding entangling alliances? 2. Why would an alliance between Great Britain and the United States be desirable both from selfish and unselfish points of view? 3. To what end might the American love of ideals be turned? 4. What

arguments concerning an alliance with Great Britain does the American bring forward? 5. What is the author's answer? 6. What is the responsibility of the United States with regard to the establishment of universal peace? 7. What have been some of the American misconceptions with regard to Great Britain? 8. What is Germany's position and what her presumable ambition?

Chapter II.—1. Give instances of "family feeling" between Great Britain and the United States as recognized by Englishmen, Americans, and "foreigners." 2. Explain Mr. Freeman's remark about the Englishman and the American. 3. What revelation was made by the Venezuelan incident? 4. Why do many Americans have an unfriendly feeling toward Great Britain? 5. What does the author consider to be the attitude of Englishmen toward Americans? 6. What nearness, geographical, commercial and historical, is there between Great Britain and the United States? 7. What anti-British influence arises from the "foreign" population of the United States?

Chapter III.—1. What is the European opinion of the fighting power of the United States? 2. What is said of the Americans as a maritime nation? 3. What were some of the reasons for the loss of the Ship Subsidies Bill in 1907? 4. What business reason is urged for the encouragement of the American merchant marines? 5. What is the cause and what the effect of American self-reliance and ingenuity? 6. Give illustrations. 7. What are some of the experiences of frontier life? 8. Why is New York City least typically American of all parts of the country? 9. Why is adaptability the most precious of all American national assets? 10. Why is unpreparedness less serious in America than in England? 11. How does the American's lack of reverence testify to his strength? 12. What has been the result of there being in the United States no recognized preparation for the diplomatic service? 13. What does the author say of the homogeneity of Americans? 14. What is the American attitude toward immigration? 15. Why is the similarity of pronunciation in the United States of importance to the nation? 16. In what respects are Americans more Anglo-Saxon than the English themselves? 17. What was the object of Mr. Wells's visit to America? 18. How was he mistaken in his opinions?

Chapter IV.—1. What is the effect of wide opportunity upon national life? 2. What is said of the essentials of American and English character? 3. What modifications of American character have been wrought by environment? 4. Give the points summarized by the author. 5. Discuss "parsnips." 6. Why does the American "think in round numbers"? 7. Speak of English and American peculiarities. 8. What was Matthew Arnold's attitude toward America? 9. For what does the Hon. S—B—stand in the minds of Americans?

Chapter V.—1. What is the difference of basis between the American's and the Englishman's misunderstanding of each other? 2. What change in American thought was brought about by the Spanish-American War? 3. Compare the American with the sheltered English boy. 4. What is the opinion of

the Anglo-Saxon race about itself? 5. Speak of national chivalry toward women. 6. What is the "climatic fiction?" 7. What is the chance for happiness in international marriages? 8. What does the author consider to be the attitude of young American men toward women and how does he account for it? 9. Compare married life in England and in America. 10. What is the American woman's feeling for the artistic? 11. Why did the mining camp act as it did in the incident described? 12. Illustrate the adaptability of the American woman. 13. What part of the national life is taken by American women? 14. Speak of feminism. 15. What is said about co-education?

Chapter VI.—1. How has "insularity" affected both Americans and British? 2. Distinguish between hurry and progress. 3. What is the difference between the English and the American manner of accounting for the advance of each nation? 4. Where must British enterprise and energy be sought? 5. In what respect are Americans deficient in humor? 6. What is the predominant quality of American humor? 7. What is the English attitude toward American humor? 8. What change of attitude would be brought about by an American belief in English humor? 9. Until recently what has been the attitude of Englishmen toward American literature? 10. What branch of American literature is liked in England now? 11. What do the English know of American art? 12. What is meant by Anglomania? 13. What is the change of opinion in America toward imported and domestic goods?

Chapter VII.—1. Why are the Rhodes scholarships thought to be worth while for Americans? 2. What is the educational standing of Oxford and Cambridge as compared with the best American colleges and universities? 3. Is the atmosphere of the English universities desirable for Americans? 4. What is meant by the "Norman" spirit of the old universities? 5. What part has the American public school system played in the education of the masses? 6. What other factors have been of value in their elevation? 7. How does the American press affect the opinion of Europeans with regard to the cultivation of Americans? 8. What relation does the American press bear to the American people? 9. What is the English attitude toward good illustrated magazines? 10. What is the first "root-fact" in comparing Englishmen and Americans? 11. The second? 12. Why does the Englishman judge American culture by the men and what is the result? 13. How do American military titles in every day life strike an Englishman? 14. How is the building of the British Empire comparable with the struggle of the Civil War in the United States? 15. What spirit is bred by war?

Chapter VIII.—1. What is the present ideal of American education? 2. How did the Japanese set about making over their nation? 3. What results from the American's demand for the best of everything? 4. How wide is American interest in "Cyrano de Bergerac"; in Verestschagin? 6. What is said of the uniformity of tastes and pursuits in the American people? 7. Of their knowledge of foreign music; of drama? 8. What power lies in "crazes"? 9. What is said of American erudition versus American culture? 10. Why are Americans considered super-

ficial? 11. Explain the meaning of Bismarck's comment on the Englishman speaking French. 12. How does the American learn a language? 13. Compare the American with the English attitude toward classical study. 14. What is said of English and American use of language? 15. What has been the effect of democracy upon speech in England? 16. What is the power of language in unifying the different parts of the United States. 17. What is said of American journalists in London? 18. How do the copyright laws influence the printing of books?

Chapter IX.—1. What sort of interest is taken in politics by the Englishman in America? 2. Do the 'best people' go into politics in the United States? 3. What is the result of the identification of national and municipal politics? 4. What growing change is noticed in England? 5. Speak of political corruption in both countries? 6. What is the difference in custom between England and America as to the residence of candidates for Congress? 7. What are the advantages of each method? 8. What is the extent of the Irish influence in America? 9. Give the author's comparisons of the American with the English political parties.

Chapter X.—1. Compare party systems in England and in America. 2. Cite the case of the Louisiana lynching as an example of state independence. 3. Explain how it is that in a general election in England or a presidential election in the United States a party may be victorious without having a majority of votes throughout the country? 4. How is it that one person of moderate position may be of national political importance? 5. Explain the proceedings of the imaginary convention that nominated Mr. Crooks. 6. How are the political parties kept active in the United States? 7. What is the importance of the alien vote? 8. Discuss Tammany Hall and its power. 9. What is the author's opinion, as opposed to Mr. Bryce's, of corruption in public life in the United States? 10. What was Benjamin Franklin's experience in England? 11. Compare the author's and his American friend's (see note, page 281) opinions of the excitement of an American presidential campaign. 12. How is American common sense the saving grace of the country?

Chapter XI.—1. What is the binding power of Federal treaties on individual states? 2. What feeling is produced in other countries by this national lack of power to control the states? 3. How has Mr. Roosevelt been associated with the "revival of the sense of civic virtue"? 4. Speak of Mr. Roosevelt and the corporations. 5. Give the author's view of the negro question.

Chapter XII.—1. What is the effect of political corruption on the morals of the community? 2. What is the English notion of "American aristocracy"? 3. What is the American opinion of the members of the two houses of the English Parliament as compared with our two houses of Congress? 4. How great is the advance of business in the English aristocracy? 5. What different reasons actuate Englishmen and Americans who go into business? 6. In what direction did Cecil Rhodes's intellect develop? 7. What is said about the breadth of American commercial enterprises? 8. What is said of former American

commercial looseness? 9. Of the panic of 1907? 10. Why do English people have an inaccurate idea of American happenings? 11. What moral force is suggested by the vigor with which American business wrong-doers are exposed? 12. Compare the power of "trusts" in England and America. 13. What is the American feeling about pools? 14. How is the throne a democratic power? 15. What is the present state of American commercial integrity? 16. What is the general American opinion of the morality of the British peerage? 17. What is the general method of the "yellow press"? 18. Discuss the House of Lords.

Chapter XIII.—1. Review the effort of the previous chapter. 2. How is British honor regarded? 3. Quote the author and Münsterberg on American commercial honesty. 4. What was the "Gentlemen's Agreement"? 5. Speak of the early management of American railways. 6. How has American physical and moral growth taken place simultaneously? 7. What change has occurred in England during the same period? 8. How has the American's faculty for narration imperilled his reputation for truth-telling?

Chapter XIV.—1. How does English commercial machinery differ from American, and what does the Englishman think about it? 2. What is the "moral" of the tack story? 3. What is the opinion of Hanotaux with regard to the commercial power of the United States? 4. How do colonists feel about British conservatism? 5. What tends to prove that this conservatism is no part of the English genius? 6. What tendencies have helped in the development of American character? 7. Compare the methods of English and American banks. 8. What is the result of "America" meaning "Opportunity"? 9. Speak of business co-operation in America. 10. What does the trust do to the individual? 11. Discuss solicitors. 12. What national characteristics are made evident in engine building by Englishmen and by Americans? 13. What disadvantages are connected with the election of judges? 14. What are some of the weaknesses of state courts? 15. Give the author's argument against Wells's expressions on commercial morality.

Chapter XV.—1. What did golf do for America? 2. What change is taking place in England? 3. What place does England hold in international contests? 4. Speak of customs in shooting. 5. Of specialization in sports. 6. Of the amateur. 7. Of the influence of games in bringing about national liking.

Chapter XVI.—1. What arguments call for an alliance between England and the United States? 2. Why is it important that the people of the two countries should recognize their likeness to each other? 3. Account for America's irritation against England. 4. On what different points is there a lack of understanding? 5. How does the American's good opinion of himself make for misunderstanding? 6. Account for English ignorance of America. 7. Would an alliance between England and America be bad politics? 8. What qualities of the British Empire and people have been left undescribed? 9. Of the American people?

The C. L. S. C. Member's Question Book American Year 1911-12

This Question Book explains:

1. How to get the Annual Certificate.
2. How to secure a Diploma for four years' reading.
3. How to earn Seals for your Diploma.
4. How to apply for the Annual Certificate.
5. How to obtain a Recognized Reading Seal.
6. Brief Review Question Paper. Provisions for grading and returning Brief Review Question papers.
7. Full Review Question Paper (White Seal Memoranda). Provisions for grading and returning Full Review Question papers.

1. Annual Certificate

Every member of the C. L. S. C. who has read the entire prescribed course for the current year is entitled to the Annual Certificate, which will prove an artistic and permanent reminder of the work of the year. (See No. 4, "How to Apply for the Annual Certificate"). The prescribed course of "required reading" consists of the set of four books and three series of articles in THE CHAUTAUQUAN Magazine, entitled "As We See Ourselves," by Benj. A. Heydrick, "A Reading Journey in South America," by H. W. VanDyke, and "American Engineering," by Carl S. Dow.

2. C. L. S. C. Diploma

Every member of the C. L. S. C. who has read the entire prescribed course for any complete four years' cycle—one Classical, one Continental European, one English, and one American Year—is entitled to a C. L. S. C. diploma on payment of the diploma fee. No examinations are required, but the answering of Review Question Papers is recommended and seals for the diplomas are awarded for this work as explained in the succeeding paragraph about Seals. When you have read four years send to the C. L. S. C. Department for a special application blank for the diploma. The diploma fee is 50 cents for paper or \$1.00 for parchment.

3. How to Earn Seals for Your Diploma

An undergraduate may earn Seals in the following ways: By answering the Brief Review Question Paper each year for four years, one Seal; and by answering the Full Review Question Paper (White Seal Memoranda), four Seals,—one for each year. Also,

by fulfilling the requirements for Recognized Reading, another Seal may be added each year, and for answering the questions upon any of the Chautauqua Special Courses, any number of Seals varying in form and color, as stated in the Chautauqua Special Course Handbook, may be earned. These are placed upon the diploma at graduation.

After graduation, one Seal is awarded for reading the four books and the required articles in THE CHAUTAUQUAN Magazine of a given year and reporting the same; two Seals for reporting the reading and answering the questions in both the Brief and Full Review Question Papers (White Seal Memoranda); three Seals for reporting the reading, answering the Brief and Full Review Question Papers and submitting an acceptable report of Recognized Reading. To a graduate who reads the magazine only, one seal is offered for answering a set of questions which will be printed in the May number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN. These questions relate wholly to the required magazine series. An applicant for the seal must be a magazine subscriber or must pay the separate enrolment fee of \$1.00.

Seals are awarded to graduates for special courses as outlined in the Special Course Handbook.

Any person having four small Seals is entitled to the large Seal indicating membership in the Order of the White Seal; seven entitles him to the League of the Round Table Seal; fourteen to the Guild of the Seven Seals, and forty-nine to the Inner Circle Seal. Order seals are not considered and may not be counted in the number required for the seal of a higher order.

4. How to Apply for the Annual Certificate

Answering Review Question Papers or "memoranda" is not a required part of the C. L. S. C. plan, but is strongly recommended and those who have carried out this feature of the work are enthusiastic in their approval of it. There are many members, however, who read the course thoughtfully, but who through limitations of various sorts find writing a difficult task. The C. L. S. C. has anticipated this difficulty and its requirements make due allowance for it. Every member who has read the entire prescribed course for the current year is entitled to the Annual Certificate. To secure the certificate write answers to the following questions on blank sheets of paper, numbering your answers to correspond with the numbers of questions. Always retain a copy of your written work. Send your answers, enclosing 6c in stamps to cover cost of wrapping and mailing Certificate, to C. L. S. C. Department, Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y. This should be done even if Review Question Papers are also sent in.

1. Write at the top of your answer paper the titles of the four books and three series of required magazine articles in the course which you have read. Write the word "Read" after each, to indicate that you have actually done the reading.
2. Are you reading alone or as a member of a Circle?
3. What articles or series of articles in THE CHAUTAUQUAN have you found most suggestive and helpful in the work of the year? Enumerate three in order of preference.

4. What comment, favorable or otherwise, have you to make upon the books of the year?

5. Upon receipt of the magazine, to what part of it do you first turn?

6. Please specify any improvements in the appearance or contents of THE CHAUTAUQUAN which seem to you desirable.

N. B.—Give your name in full, your postoffice address, your occupation, the population of your town, and the C. L. S. C. Class to which you belong.

5. How to Obtain a Recognized Reading Seal

An important feature of C. L. S. C. work is the department of Recognized Reading. Many members of the C. L. S. C. do much reading of the very best sort, outside the prescribed C. L. S. C. Course or specified Seal Courses. Such reading includes important newspaper editorials, current magazine articles, and standard books. In addition, there is often the preparation of a club or circle paper involving much reading and study, or attendance upon educational courses of lectures of which notes are taken. Stories from the C. L. S. C. reading of the current year may be told in the home. Many hours of good work may be put upon the Sunday School lesson. Visits to local scenes of historic interest, or to art galleries and museums may be made of positive value. All of these agencies deserve encouragement, for every C. L. S. C. member should be an intelligent and observing citizen of the world in which he lives.

1. As the conditions for this seal require no written review, but simply a report of reading, it is essential that the report be very complete and detailed, so that the examining committee may be able to judge correctly as to the work done.

2. It is suggested that each reader keep a note book and jot down articles read, with name and date of periodicals, so that there may be no difficulty in making a full report at the end of the year.

3. Only reading which relates to the subjects of the current year's work can be recognised, Bible study being the only exception. In the case of graduates taking special courses, reading related to their work will, of course, be considered.

4. The least requirement for the seal is the equivalent of twenty editorials, eight magazine articles and three books.

But since many people will be able to give more attention to the work suggested under sections 4-8, in such case a less amount may be reported under sections 1-3. The examining committee will consider each report upon its own merits, with the above general basis as a guide for the reader. One seal only will be awarded.

5. Editorials must be taken from not less than two papers or periodicals of acknowledged standing. Magazine articles from not less than two besides THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

In order to secure a Recognized Reading Seal make report on blank sheets of paper, numbering your answers to correspond with the numbers of the following questions. Always retain a duplicate of your written work. Send your report to C. L. S. C. Department, Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y.

1. Editorials: Name of publication. Date. Subject of each editorial.
2. Magazine articles: Name of magazine. Date. Title of each article. Name of author.
3. Standard books, exclusive of those in the C. L. S. C. course.
4. Amount of time weekly given to Bible study, *aside from work for special seal courses*. The nature of this study.
5. How many and what kind of stories have you told to children?
6. What educational courses of lectures have you attended? State subject of course, name of lecturer, and extent of notes taken.
7. What written papers have you prepared during the year? Give subject, number of words, and for what purpose.
8. What visits have you made to art galleries and museums?
- N. B.—Give your name in full, your postoffice address, and the C. L. S. C. class to which you belong.

6. BRIEF REVIEW QUESTION PAPER

C. L. S. C. American Year 1911-12

Below are twenty-five questions on the four books of the "American Year" made out for readers who wish to review the year's course to their own advantage.

Answering these questions is *not required* in order to graduate, but by answering them undergraduates and graduates may secure credit in the form of a seal on their diplomas. (See Section No. 3, "How to Earn Seals").

How to Secure Seal Credit

If you desire seal credit answer the following review questions on blank sheets of paper numbering your answers to correspond with the numbers of the questions. Always retain a duplicate of your written work. Send your answers to Brief Review Question Paper to C. L. S. C. Department, Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y.

Fees for Grading or Correcting

Your answers to this Brief Review Question Paper, whether you desire credit for seals or not, will be *graded* and *returned* for a fee of twenty-five cents, or *corrected* and *returned* for fifty cents. This fee includes similar examination of your answers to No. 7, Full Review Question Paper, if sent in at the same time.

Brief Review Questions

Write at the top of your answer paper the titles of the four books and three series of required magazine articles in the course you have read. Write the word "Read" after each, to indicate that you have actually done the reading.

The Twentieth Century American

1. What is the responsibility of the United States with regard to the establishment of universal peace?
2. What has been the effect of American self-reliance and ingenuity?

3. What factors have been important in elevating the masses in America?
4. What is the result of the identification of national and municipal politics in America?
5. Discuss the ability of members of the House of Lords.
6. What vision should be given to both Englishmen and Americans with regard to each other?

The Spirit of American Government

7. To what view of government did the Declaration of Independence give expression?
8. Of what importance in a democratic constitution is the recognition of the right to amend?
9. Why is the Federal Supreme Court the most powerful tribunal in the world?
10. What was the result of the Constitutional Convention's failure to make clear the relationship between the general and the state governments?
11. What are the three defects in the Senate as now organized?
12. Discuss publicity.
13. What is democracy's problem?

Materials and Methods of Fiction

14. How does the fiction writer make use of human science, human philosophy, human art?
15. Wherein lies the real distinction between realism and romance?
16. What is a narrative?
17. What are the three elements of fiction?
18. Explain emphasis by position (a) at the end, (b) at the beginning of (1) the short-story, (2) the novel.
19. Define the short-story.

Twenty Years at Hull-House

20. In what way is Settlement life "natural?"
21. What was the teaching drawn from the coffee-house experience?
22. What is the untechnical definition of socialism?
23. Give the "standard of life" argument leading to approval of State regulation.
24. How does a Settlement fulfil its most valuable function?
25. What has always been the noblest object of art?
- N. B.—Give your name in full, your post-office address, and the C. L. S. C. Class to which you belong.

7. FULL REVIEW QUESTION PAPER

C. L. S. C. American Year 1911-12

(White Seal Memoranda.)

Below are seventy-five questions on the four books of the "American Year" made out for readers who wish to review the year's course to their own advantage.

Answering these questions is *not required* in order to graduate, but by answering them undergraduates and graduates may secure credit in the form of a seal on their diplomas. (See Section No. 3 of this Quarterly, "How to Earn Seals.")

How to Secure Seal Credit

If you desire seal credit answer the following questions on blank sheets of paper numbering your answers to correspond with the numbers of the questions. Always retain a duplicate of your written work. Send your answers to this full Review Question Paper to C. L. S. C. Department, Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y.

Fees for Grading or Correcting

Your Answers to this Full Review Question Paper whether you desire credit for seals or not, will be *graded* and *returned* for a fee of twenty-five cents, or *corrected* and *returned* for fifty cents. This fee includes similar examination of Answers to No. 6 Brief Review Question Paper, if sent in at the same time.

Full Review Questions The Twentieth Century American

1. What is the responsibility of the United States with regard to the establishment of universal peace?
2. What nearness, geographical, commercial, and historical, is there between Great Britain and the United States?
3. What is the cause and what the effect of American self-reliance and ingenuity?
4. What modifications of American character have been wrought by environment?
5. Whence arose the "myth" of American chivalry toward woman?
6. What has been the effect upon Americans of exaggeration of their humor and depreciation of their literary and artistic ability?
7. What factors have been important in elevating the masses in America?
8. Why has it been thought that America has less erudition but more culture than England?
9. What results from the identification of national and municipal politics in America?
10. What is the power of the states with regard to federal treaties?
11. How has the "revival of the sense of civic virtue" been shown?
12. Discuss the ability of members of the House of Lords.
13. Compare the physical and the moral development of the United States in the last quarter century.
14. Explain how "America is only another name for Opportunity."
15. Why is a common love of sport desirable in England and America?
16. What vision should be given to both Englishmen and Americans with regard to each other?

The Spirit of American Government

17. Why must the system of checks and balances not be confused with democracy?
18. To what view of government did the Declaration of Independence give expression?
19. What were the characteristics of the Articles of Confederation?
20. Account for the conservative reaction after the Revolution and state where it found expression.
21. Of what importance in a democratic constitution is the recognition of the right to amend?
22. Why is the power of the judiciary the "most vital part of our government?"
23. Why is the Federal Supreme Court the most powerful tribunal in the world?
24. What are the three general forms of government?
25. What was the result of the Constitutional Convention's failure to make clear the relationship between the general and the state governments?
26. Explain the committee system in the House of Representatives.
27. How far can the results of a general election be regarded as an expression of public opinion upon the questions raised in the party platforms?
28. Connect diffusion of power and irresponsibility.
29. Discuss democracy and municipal ownership.
30. What two significant omissions with regard to personal liberty were there in the Constitution as originally adopted?
31. In what does true liberty consist?
32. What was the result upon the liberty of the laborer of the introduction of the factory system?
33. What are the three defects in the Senate as now organized?
34. Discuss publicity.
35. What has been the influence upon democracy of the art of printing?
36. What is democracy's problem?

Materials and Methods of Fiction

37. What is the final test of the fineness of fiction?
38. Distinguish between fact and truth.
39. How does the fiction writer make use of human science, human philosophy, human art?
40. Wherein lies the real distinction between realism and romance?
41. Compare the range of realism with that of romance.
42. What is a narrative?
43. What three elements enter into any event?
44. What is the prime structural necessity in narrative?
45. Illustrate by "Silas Marner" the real meaning of plot.
46. When is a character true? When convincing?
47. Give three illustrations of three stages of the evolution of setting.

48. Distinguish between romantic and realistic setting.
49. Give three advantages of writing in the first person.
50. Discuss the best point of view and maintaining the point of view.
51. Explain emphasis by position (a) at the end, (b) at the beginning of (1) the short-story, (2) the novel.
52. Name nine ways of producing emphasis.
53. How is the form of fiction (epic, dramatic, novelistic) determined?
54. Give examples of epic feeling in modern fiction.
55. Explain "no struggle, no drama."
56. What is the difference between the novel and the novelette?
57. Define the short-story.
58. Compare Poe, Hawthorne, Kipling in the openings of their short-stories.
59. What elements of structure are illustrated by the story of the Prodigal Son?
60. When has an utterance the quality of style?

Twenty Years at Hull-House

61. What childhood decision about the "horrid little houses" bore fruit in after years?
62. What aspect of democratic government was made clear by Lincoln?
63. What was the school girl receipt for Justice?
64. What does Tolstoy mean by "the snare of preparation?"
65. In what way is Settlement life "natural?"
66. What three combined pressures led to the opening of Hull-House?
67. What was the teaching drawn from the coffee-house experience?
68. What was the lesson learned from the case of the young man who worked on the canal?
69. What is the untechnical definition of socialism?
70. Give the "standard of life" argument leading to approval of State regulation.
71. As illustrated by the story of Angelina, what difference of attitude of children toward immigrant parents was brought about by the Labor Museum?
72. What has become the attitude of the American Settlements toward organized charity?
73. How does a Settlement fulfil its most valuable function?
74. Distinguish between the cultivated and the uncultivated person.
75. What opportunities are open for lecturers?

N. B.—Give your name in full, your post-office address, and the C. L. S. C. Class to which you belong.

Talk About Books

EFFICIENT DEMOCRACY. By W. H. Allen, Ph. D. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

With a wealth of humor the General Agent, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, who is also the Secretary, Committee on Physical Welfare of School Children, in a volume on "Efficient Democracy" has made evident the folly of expecting efficient work to be done by the unprepared-thought-virtuous, and the wisdom of allowing a judicious curiosity to make inquiries and to prepare truth-telling statistics. He urges application of the principles of scientific management to all phases of social activity—charitable work, prevention of crime, religious work, government, etc.—and supports his contentions by the recital of many instances drawn from the facts whose consideration he constantly advocates. The book makes valuable reading for anyone.

PRIVILEGE AND DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA. By Frederic C. Howe. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net.

Whether the political revolution of the nineteenth century achieved real democracy, or whether privilege persisted with merely a shift of position is the main thesis of Frederic C. Howe's volume on "Privilege and Democracy in America." The theme is discussed in terms of suggestive questions, such as the misuse of law, society's responsibility for bad conditions, and class ascendancy. The use and abuse of land, the unnatural and widespread strength of monopoly, the burden of rent-paying (which means in the country competitive tenancy destructive to good farming), the wrong of the unearned increment, the survival of feudalism in private ownership of railways—these are some of the topics which Mr. Howe treats with admirable good sense and good temper. He adds a philosophic consideration of the future's possibilities, basing his hope on the application of one of two remedies—industrial socialism or industrial freedom.

Appendices add to the value of the volume, which is handsomely produced.

GROSSCUP'S SYNCHRONIC CHART OF UNITED STATES HISTORY. A synchronic Chart of United States History, with Diagrams, Maps, and Statistical Tables of Political and Economic Progress. By George E. Grosscup, B. A., New York, Windsor Publishing Company. \$1.50 net.

This book is novel. It is built upon a practical idea which, in its application to book-making, is almost wholly new. The author, who is a teacher of history in the High School of Commerce, New York City, uses an appropriate descriptive phrase when he calls his work "history made visible." It includes a number of American his-

torical maps and diagrams, principal among which is the large folding chart from which the book takes its name. Upon it each important event of our national history is set down in such a way that its relation to every other event both in time and locality can be seen at a glance. Each of our states has its separate place upon the chart where its individual history is shown, and its career can be traced back to the territory from which it has developed. Its connection with other states is made clear, as well as its part in the general history of the nation. The relation of our country to others is also shown, the events of European history bearing upon America being noted in briefer form. The influence of European nations upon America is emphasized by the coloring of the various portions of the chart, which is yellow during the period of Spanish dominance, red when and where England ruled, and so on. All of this is kept in chronological order by lines dividing the chart into centuries and quarter centuries.

The text of this book offers another novelty. Its main chapters form a brief American history arranged in strictly chronological sequence. Each chief event stands out in big and heavy type. Events of less, but still prominent importance, appeal less strongly to the eye.

THE FUTURE CITIZEN. By F. A. Myers. Boston: Sherman, French & Company. \$1.20 net.

A plea for eugenics, for good environment and training, and for substantial remedies of the day's social failure is made by F. A. Myers in his discussion of the bringing up of "The Future Citizen." Though sincere in purpose, the author's work is a testimony to his assertion that "pleasantness is being eliminated today from our beautiful world."

A YEAR IN A COAL-MINE. By Joseph Husband. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.10 net.

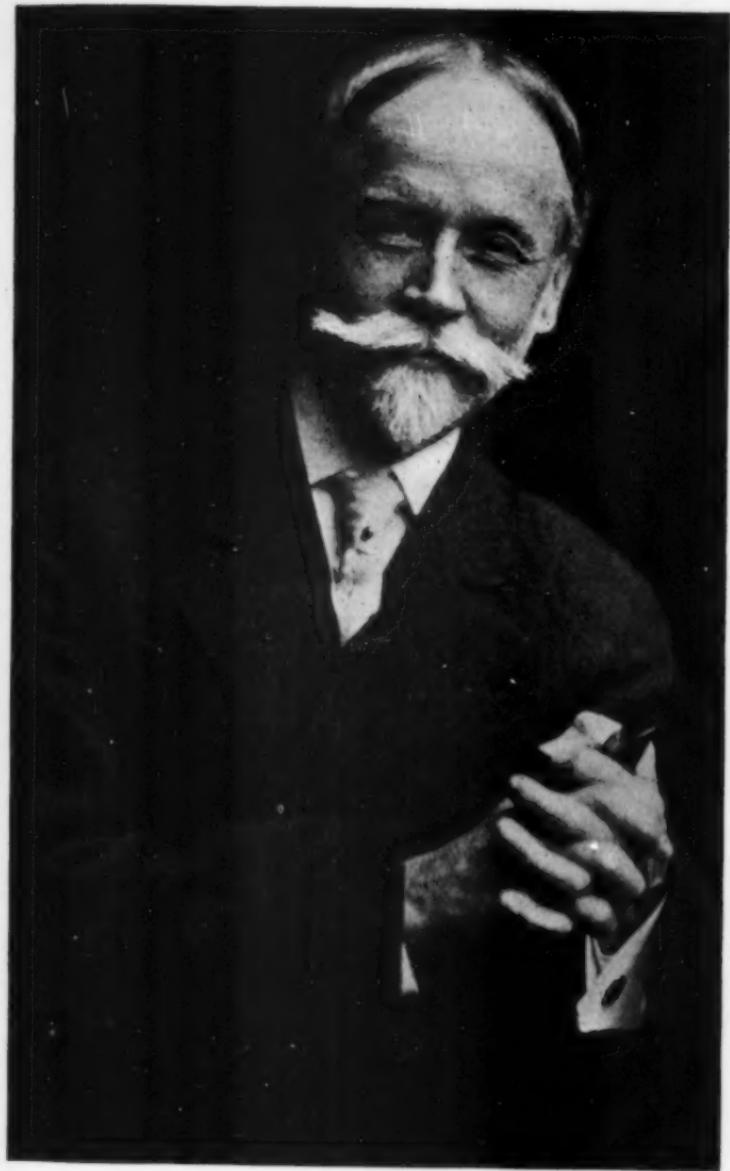
With simplicity and directness Joseph Husband in "A Year in a Coal-Mine" has told a breathless story of the experiences of an occupation whose usual workers do not describe it in print because they cannot express themselves. Ten days after his graduation from Harvard the author went to work as a "loader" in a middle west soft coal mine, and during the months that followed he became acquainted not only with the routine of the mine, but with fire and explosion, and the methods of contending with them, and with fatalities which give ground not for contention—merely for submission. As a whole, it is a tale of tragedy and the resulting feeling is not of a human interest story but of a record of mighty natural forces recurrent, persistent, temporarily tamed, never permanently conquered.



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